

# AN ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION OF DYNAMIC LOADS ON INVOLUTE SPUR GEARS

By  
HANAMANTA G. HUNASHIKATTI

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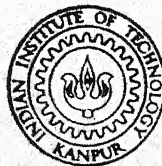
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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KANPUR

JULY, 1973

# **AN ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION OF DYNAMIC LOADS ON INVOLUTE SPUR GEARS**

A Thesis Submitted  
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of  
MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

By  
HANAMANTA G. HUNASHIKATTI

to the  
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KANPUR  
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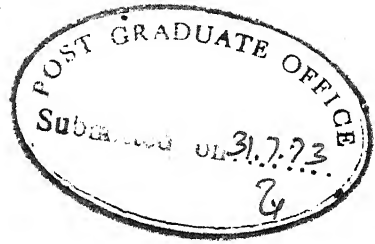
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TO MY PARENTS





CERTIFICATE

Certified that this work on "An Analytical Investigation of the Dynamic Loads on Involute Spur Gears" by Manumanta. G. Munashikatti has been carried out under my supervision and that this has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree.

  
DR. J. CHAKRABARTY  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Mechanical Engineering  
Indian Institute of Technology  
Kanpur

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MANUMANTA. G. HUMASHIKATTI

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### SYNOPSIS

In this work, the reflections of teeth of gears in engagement are investigated for different combinations of gears. The mesh-stiffness and static relative displacements are evaluated from the deflection data. An equation of motion is formulated for the gears in engagement. The equation is solved by the Fourth Order Runge Kutta Method. The dynamic loads are evaluated and the maximum loads for different speeds and different combinations of teeth are evaluated.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Gears are essential elements of all machines. The efficient design and operation of most machines and instruments greatly depend upon the design of gear-transmission. Gear drives have a considerable influence on the weight, size, reliability and initial and running costs of the machines. The durability of the gear-drives depends upon the accurate prediction of the load carrying capacity of the gear-tooth. Some of the limiting design factors in specifying the load-capacity are :

1. Strength : This is the load the tooth can carry without permanent deformation or fracture. Strength failure normally occurs with a fatigue fracture initiated at or near the root fillet.
2. Profile-durability : This is the load that can be carried without damaging the profile. Normally, the limiting factor is the pitting of the profile at or below the pitch point. Occasionally, when high overloads are experienced, plastic profile deformation is encountered.
3. Scoring : Loads exceeding this rating break down the oil film and allow the contacting surfaces to weld together, abrade, and otherwise destroy themselves. This rating is particularly to be considered

for highly loaded case-carburized and casehardened gears or gears operating at high speeds, high temperatures, and with thin oils.

4. Noise : It is the result of high speeds or heavy loads, which excite vibrations. The vibrations are also due to the errors in engagement between the meshing teeth.

All these factors are functions of the tooth loads and an accurate determination of these loads becomes very important. These loads can be classified as :

1. Transmitted load (tangential load)
2. Dynamic load.

The transmitted load is the useful force transmitted from one gear to another during action. It is the function of the external loading conditions. The dynamic load is the maximum instantaneous force acting between gears during action. The dynamic loads are mainly due to the imperfections in the production methods, the material properties and imperfect positioning. These factors produce a critical error in action which in the final analysis may produce gear tooth overloads in excess of safe loads. The dynamic loads seriously affect the load-transmitting capacity of gears and are also a source for noise. The data obtained so far on the basis of theoretical and experimental investigations of dynamic loads are not sufficiently reliable for use to be made of them in calculations for determining the



optimum dimensions and weight of gear-drives . Therefore work on the dynamic loads between gear teeth is continuously extending.

## 1.2 DETAILED DISCUSSIONS ON DYNAMIC-LOADS

Gears are generally designed to run at uniform speeds. Any disturbance which will affect the uniformity induces vibrations and hence gives rise to the dynamic loads. These disturbances may be due to the errors in geometrical size, form and position of its several features and also due to the elasticity of teeth. In addition to this the effect of friction and damping should also be considered for accurate evaluation of dynamic loads. The errors causing the disturbance can be classified as follows.

### 1.2-1 GEOMETRICAL ERRORS :

Geometrical errors in gears i.e. the deviation of the tooth profile from the desired one, the relative positioning of the teeth on the blank and the dimensions of teeth are due to the cumulative effects of the following imperfections :

1. Imperfections in cutter
2. Inhomogeneity of the material of the gear-blank
3. Error in indexing while cutting or generating
4. Inaccurate clamping of the blank, cutter, etc.

For study and measurement purposes, the errors in finished gear sets may be classified as :

(A) Profile-errors : These indicate the departure of the actual from the design profile. The principal sources of tooth profile error are -

- a) Inaccuracies of the generating cutter tooth-profile
- b) Errors in setting of the cutter
- c) Departures from uniformity in the relative motions required for generation.

The nature and magnitude of these errors obviously depend upon the type of generating process employed, the condition of the machine and care taken in setting up. However in the absence of the knowledge of the actual distribution of these errors, for analysis purpose they are generally assumed to be a periodic function. This assumption is quite logical because any type of error-distribution can conveniently be represented by fourier series. Especially while cutting gears, the sources of error for generating one tooth will be the same for generating the other teeth also. Hence considering gear as a whole, the imperfections will be periodic.

(B) Pitch error : Spacing errors are largely a direct reflection of the inaccuracies in the indexing mechanism of the gear-cutting machine. Pitch errors may occur in isolated form or they may follow

some sort of distribution on the consecutive teeth.

Pitch errors increase the error-in-action.

They are a potential source of dynamic load and noise.

The frequency and the rate of change of the pitch errors from tooth to tooth greatly affect the dynamic response of gear-drives.

#### 1.2-2 ERROR DUE TO ELASTICITY OF THE MATERIAL :

Because of the elasticity of the gear materials, the mating teeth are deflected in action. These errors are superimposed on the geometrical errors and change the error in action.

The deflections produced under the operating loads are not constant during the engagement of a pair of gear teeth mainly because of the change in the load position and the varying flexibility of the gear tooth along the profile. Moreover when the contact ratio is more than unity, more than one pair of teeth comes into action in the meshing-range. These pairs act as elastic springs in parallel and the resultant stiffness differs from the single-pair stiffness. The result will be a periodic variation in the combined mesh stiffness. In addition the deflections under load of the tooth pairs cause an increase in the contact ratio, the increase being proportional to the amount of deflection and hence the applied load. This periodic variation in the mesh stiffness acts as a source for vibration and hence the dynamic load.

In addition to these main sources, there are external factors which affect the dynamic load :

1. Torsional deflection and beam bending of gear-shaft
2. Mounting arrangement and alignment
3. The imbalance of rotating parts
4. Temperature differential throughout gear box
5. Varying output and input characteristics.

Actually dynamic load should be determined for each and every new gear application. This way the design engineer will have a back log of information with which to compare a given dynamic-load calculation. If a diligent procedure is set up whereby the apparatus is calculated in the design stage and observed in service in the field and maintenance and failure records are actually analysed, the dynamic load effect will soon have as much meaning for the average gear-designer as does the transmitted load.

There are, of course, many well established applications where it is not necessary that dynamic load calculations be made since past experience has already established the amount of dynamic load present. There are however, several types of gear arrangements where it is quite important that very careful consideration be given to the dynamic load effects during the design stage. In these arrangements the omission of a dynamic-load evaluation would be termed poor design practice (29) .

### 1.3 LITERATURE SURVEY

The load carrying capacity of gears has been a subject of interest to many an investigator. The works of Marx and Cuttler [1] and Ross [2] , Buckingham [3] , and Walker [4] are the pioneering contributions in this field. They have developed empirical expressions for dynamic factor as a function of peripheral speed. An extensive study of the dynamic loads on gears was conducted by the ASME Special Research Committee on gears headed by Earl Buckingham [31]. The findings of this study had been the basis for the later-day design practice. Similar study was conducted by Tuplin [6] and Reswick [7] . The main features of these studies are that the gears are replaced by simpler representative models, simulating the impact of the engaging teeth and the transient effect of the isolated tooth-errors was considered. No consideration was given to the actual error distribution and the stiffness variations in these investigations. However the empirical relations for dynamic factors given by these investigators are still useful for predicting the dynamic loads at preliminary design stages.

Strach [8] is the first to study the periodic excitation due to the error distribution and stiffness variation, which induce vibration and cause large dynamic loads. He considered unmodified teeth and formulated an equation of motion with a constant stiffness for a pair of teeth in contact and twice its value for double pair contact. Only the forced motion was

considered in the solution. The possibility of loss of contact was not taken into account. Zeman [9] included the effects of idealized periodic profile error but neglected the variation in stiffness. Richardson [10] studied static deflections of unmodified tooth profile. He also solved an equation similar to Strauch with an addition of the damping and backlash. Harris [11] studied the transmission characteristics of the gears with modified profiles. He drew the static transmission error curves using the tooth-deformation provided by Weber [5]. These curves were used to determine the distribution of forces between the tooth pairs. Simplified error curves including the salient features of the actual curves were used in the analytical solution. He showed that the amount of damping present in the system has an important influence on the nature and properties of the oscillations set up. Resonance frequencies were predicted. R.W. Gregory [21] in association with Harris and Munro continued the experiments of Harris and confirmed most of the predictions of Harris. Attia [16] for the first time measured the actual tooth deflections in action but most of his experiments were conducted at speeds well below the resonance speed. Utagawa and Harada [18] and Neiman and Rettig [13] studied experimentally the effects of intentionally produced pitch errors. Utagawa and Harada also obtained graphical solutions without considering the damping effect. A. Hichmaru [27] has obtained solutions considering the damping effect and the tooth modifications and measured profile error.

In the present work, the tooth deformations using the complex variable technique as applied to two dimensional theory of elasticity are studied. Ustinenko [20], for studying bending stress in gear-tooth, transformed the convex boundary line of the tooth profile into a straight boundary line by using conformal mapping. C.N. Baronet [25] used a similar transform functions with lesser number of terms and using the stress functions given by Aida and Terauchi [19] and studied the deflections of a single tooth. The work has been extended here for a pair of teeth in contact. The combined deflections including Hertzian contact deformation along the path of contact are studied. These deflection data are utilized in finding the static deflection characteristics and mesh stiffness for a pair of gear in engagement. The dynamic equation of motion considering damping, the variable mesh stiffness and error in action between contacting teeth is formulated. The equation is solved numerically on a digital computer by using Fourth order Runge Kutta method.

The following may be considered the contributions of the present dissertation.

- : A comprehensive analytical study has been conducted to evaluate the combined mesh stiffness of the gear pair at different speeds and different combinations of the teeth in the pinion and the gear. Previous investigations were done on the basis of either

experimentally got or assumed combined mesh stiffness.

: A theoretical study of the increase in the contact ratio of the gears in action has been done. Hitherto only one investigator Niemann studied this aspect experimentally.



## CHAPTER 2

### ANALYSIS AND COMPUTATION-TECHNIQUE

#### 2.1 DEFLECTION OF GEAR TOOTH

##### 2.1-1 DEFLECTION DUE TO BEAM ACTION :

The tooth load across the tooth face of spur gear does not vary much. Neglecting the end effects, the load can be taken to be uniformly distributed across the face and the tooth-deflections can be analysed by using the two dimensional theory of elasticity. In the foregoing analysis, the complex variable method as applied to the plane theory of elasticity is used.

In the two dimensional theory of elasticity, the equilibrium in the absence of body forces, can be represented by the following equations 29 :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} &= 0\end{aligned}\tag{2.1}$$

In terms of the airy-stress function 'U', the stresses can be expressed as :

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}\tag{2.2}$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2}\tag{2.3}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial y}\tag{2.4}$$

so that the equations of equilibrium can be expressed as,

$$\Delta (\Delta U) = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

Thus the stress function  $U$  is a biharmonic function.

Using stress-strain relations

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \lambda \theta + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \sigma_y &= \lambda \theta + 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \tau_{xy} &= \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

where

$$\theta = \sigma_x + \sigma_y$$

$$\mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)}$$

$\nu$  = Poisson's ratio.

Substituting for  $\sigma_x$ ,  $\sigma_y$ , and  $\tau_{xy}$  in terms of stress-function and solving for  $u$  and  $v$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\lambda}{2(\lambda+\mu)} \Delta U \\ 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\lambda}{2(\lambda+\mu)} \Delta U \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

Now we define a harmonic function  $P$ , as

$$P = \Delta U \quad (2.8)$$

and  $Q$ -as conjugate of  $P$ , so as to satisfy the Cauchy-Reimann-conditions

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\end{aligned}\quad (2.9)$$

From these functions we define a complex function  $f(z)$  such that

$$f(z) = P + i Q \quad (2.10)$$

where  $z = x + iy$

This function is holomorphic in the region 's' of the body.

Defining a new complex function,

$$\psi(z) = p + iq = \frac{1}{4} \int f(z) dz \quad (2.11)$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned}P &= 4 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 4 \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \\ Q &= -4 \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 4 \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}\end{aligned}\quad (2.12)$$

Then equations (2.7) can be expressed as,

$$\begin{aligned}2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2(\lambda + 2\mu)}{(\lambda + \mu)} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \\ 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{2(\lambda + 2\mu)}{(\lambda + \mu)} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}\end{aligned}\quad (2.13)$$

Integrating and putting the constants of integration equal to zero, as they represent the rigid body motion, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \mu u &= -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{2(\lambda + 2\mu)}{(\lambda + \mu)} p \\
 2 \mu v &= -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{2(\lambda + 2\mu)}{(\lambda + \mu)} q
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.15}$$

Now from the definition of  $(z)$ , it can be shown that,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (U - px - qy) &= 0 \\
 \therefore U &= px + qy + p_1
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.16}$$

In the complex form,

$$U = \operatorname{Re} [\bar{z} \psi(z) + \bar{f}(z)] \tag{2.17}$$

$$\text{where } p_1 = \operatorname{Re} [\bar{f}(z)]$$

By using the conjugate property

$$2U = \bar{z} \psi(z) + z \bar{\psi}(z) + \bar{f}(z) + \overline{f(z)} \tag{2.18}$$

Taking the partial derivatives and adding

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \psi(z) + z \bar{\psi}'(z) + \bar{f}'(z) \tag{2.19}$$

$$\text{where } \psi(z) = \frac{df}{dz}$$

Then the displacements are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \mu (u + i v) &= \left( \frac{\lambda + 3\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \right) (\psi(z) - \bar{\psi}'(z) - \bar{f}'(z)) \\
 &= (3 - 4\nu) (\psi(z) - z \bar{\psi}'(z) - \bar{f}'(z))
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.20}$$

In the body space is transformed to simpler region by using a transformation function

$$z = w(\zeta)$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi'(z) &= \phi(\omega(\zeta)) \\ &= \phi'(\zeta) \frac{d\zeta}{dz} \\ &= \frac{\phi'(\zeta)}{\omega'(\zeta)}\end{aligned}$$

In the transformed co-ordinates, the displacement z-plane, we can write as

$$2\mu(u + iv) = (3-4\nu)\phi(\zeta) - \frac{\omega(\zeta)}{\omega'(\zeta)} \overline{\phi'(\zeta)} - \overline{\psi(\zeta)} \quad (2.21)$$

The resultant deformation is

$$z_1 = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \quad (2.22)$$

## 2.1-2 TRANSFORMATION FUNCTION :

The semi-infinite space 's' in z-plane having a boundary of tooth shape is transformed into the infinite space 'R' having straight boundary line in z-plane. To achieve this Ustinenko 20 and Aida 19 have assumed a transformation function similar to the one given below :

$$z = \omega(\zeta) = \zeta - \sum_{n=1}^4 \frac{a_n}{\zeta + b_n} \quad (2.23)$$

This function satisfies the two necessary conditions of conformal mapping, namely

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow \infty} \omega(\zeta) - \zeta &= 0 \\ \omega(\zeta) &\neq 0\end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

where  $\zeta = u + iv$

Here u and v do not represent the displacements but they represent the coordinates of the mapped space as shown in Fig. 2.1.

### 2.1.3 STRESS FUNCTIONS :

When a concentrated load  $P$  is acting on the point  $(0, \alpha)$  on the boundary of a semi-infinite plate (Fig. 2-1), and forms an angle  $\beta$  with the  $x$ -axis in  $z$ -plane then the airy-stress function  $U$  is expressed by [19]

$$U = \frac{W}{2\pi} \operatorname{Re} \left[ (z - i\alpha) \log(z - i\alpha) e^{-i\beta} - (\bar{z} + i\alpha) \log(\bar{z} + i\alpha) e^{i\beta} \right] \quad (2.2)$$

Then from (2.18)

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(z) &= -\frac{W}{2\pi} e^{i\beta} \log(z - i\alpha) \\ \chi(z) &= \frac{W}{2\pi} \left[ e^{-i\beta} (z - i\alpha) \log(z - i\alpha) + i\alpha e^{i\beta} \log(z - i\alpha) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

If  $\chi'(z) = \psi_1(z)$

then we can write

$$\psi_1(z) = \frac{W}{2\pi} \left[ e^{-i\beta} \log(z - i\alpha) + e^{-i\beta} - \frac{i\alpha}{z - i\alpha} e^{i\beta} \right] \quad (2.2)$$

Let  $p$  be a point on the boundary, 's' be the length along the boundary curve, the boundary condition to be satisfied is

$$\psi(p) + \omega(p) \frac{\overline{\psi}(-p)}{\omega(-p)} + \omega(-p) = i \int_0^s [W_x(s) + iW_y(s)] \cdot ds \quad (2.28)$$

To satisfy the condition the stress functions are taken in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \phi_0 + \phi^* \\ \psi &= \psi_0 + \psi^* \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

such that  $\phi_0, \psi_0$  are having singular point on the boundary  $\phi^*$ , and  $\psi^*$  are having no singular point and  $\phi^* \rightarrow 0, \psi^* \rightarrow 0$  as

$$z \rightarrow 0$$

Then from (2.26), and (2.27) we get

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_0 &= -\frac{W}{2\pi} e^{i\beta} \log(\zeta - i\alpha) \\ \psi_0 &= \frac{W}{2\pi} \left[ e^{-i\beta} \log(\zeta - i\alpha) + \frac{\bar{\omega}(-i\alpha)}{\omega'(\alpha)(\zeta + \mu)} \right] \quad (2.30)\end{aligned}$$

By applying the boundary condition and integrating over the boundary,  $\Gamma$

$$\phi(\zeta) = \phi_0(\zeta) + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\omega(\rho)}{\bar{\omega}'(\rho)} \frac{\bar{\phi}(-\rho)}{(\rho - \zeta)} d\rho \quad (2.31)$$

$$\psi(\zeta) = \frac{W}{2\pi} e^{i\beta} \log(\zeta - i\alpha) + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\bar{\omega}(-\rho)}{\omega'(\rho)} \frac{\phi'(\rho)}{(\rho - \zeta)} d\rho \quad (2.32)$$

From the nature of the transformation function  $\omega(\zeta)$ , the poles stand at points  $(-b_n)$  and hence using the residue of each pole, we have,

$$\phi(\zeta) = \phi_0(\zeta) + \sum_{n=1}^4 \frac{a_n}{+b_n} \frac{\bar{\phi}'(b_n)}{\bar{\omega}'(b_n)} \quad (2.33)$$

$$\psi(\zeta) = \psi_0(\zeta) - \sum_{n=1}^4 \frac{a_n}{b_n - \zeta} \frac{\phi'(b_n)}{\bar{\omega}'(b_n)} \quad (2.34)$$

#### 2.4 DEFORMATION DUE TO HERTZIAN CONTACT LOAD

When a pair of teeth comes in contact and carry load the contact profile suffers from Hertzian deformation at the contact area. The half width of the strip of contact between the meshing teeth is given by Hertz as,

$$b = \left[ \left( \frac{4W}{\pi} \right) \left( \frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} \right) \left\{ \frac{1 - \nu_1^2}{E_1} + \frac{1 - \nu_2^2}{E_2} \right\} \right]^{1/2} \quad (2.35)$$

where  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  are the radii of curvature of the surfaces in contact and  $W$  load in lb.

The resulting deformation of the meshing teeth is given

by Weber [5] as

$$z_H = \frac{2 W (1 - \nu_1^2)}{\pi E_1} \left[ \log \frac{2 h_1}{b} - \frac{\nu_1}{2 (1 - \nu_1)} \right] + \frac{2 W (1 - \nu_2^2)}{E_2} \left[ \log \frac{2 h_2}{b} - \frac{\nu_2}{2 (1 - \nu_2)} \right] \quad (2.36)$$

The addition of individual deflections of each tooth and the combined contact deformation yields the total deformation from which the total stiffness of the individual pair is determined.

$$z_T = z_G + z_P + z_H \quad (2.37)$$

$z_G$  = Gear tooth deflection

$z_P$  = Pinion tooth deflection

$z_H$  = Hertz deflection

$z_T$  = Total deflection

## 2.2 CONTACT-RATIO

For a gear-set with contact ratio more than unity, when a pair come in contact there is a certain amount of mis-match because the pair in engagement has suffered a deformation 'e' (Fig.2-4). The incoming profile 'z' lags behind by the same amount 'e' and hence the contact starts at a position 's'', earlier than the theoretical position 's'. Similarly the disengagement is postponed. Effectively the contact ratio is thus increased. This has marked effect on the combined mesh stiffness. The exact



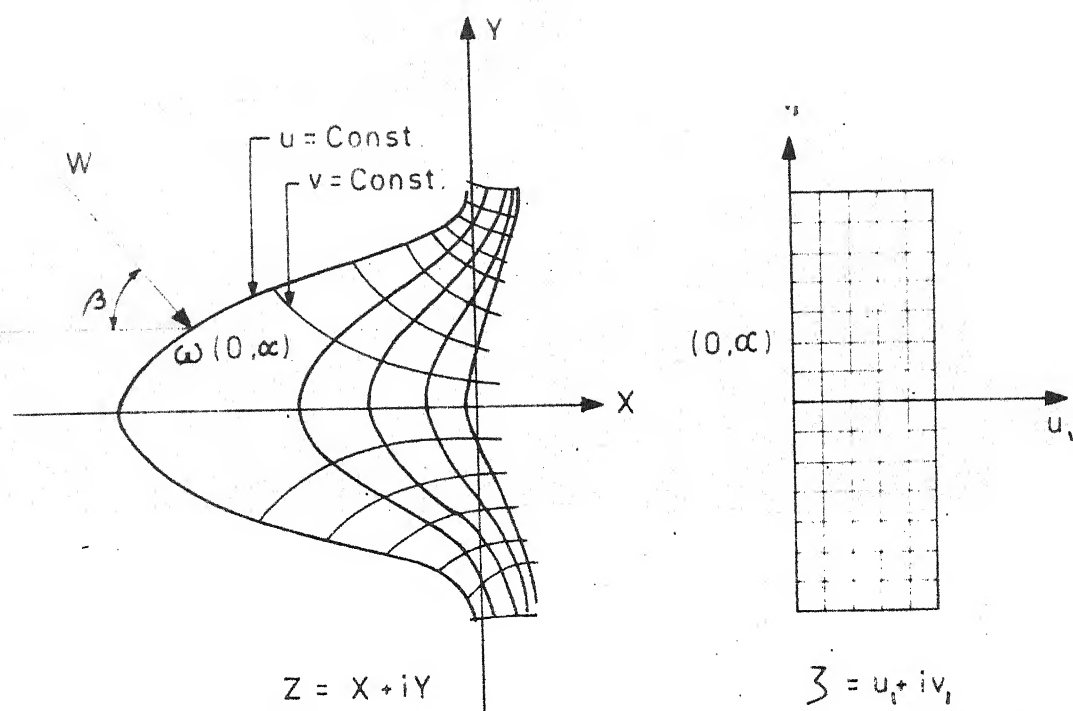


FIG. 2.1. Conformal mapping of semi-infinite region with gear tooth-profile as boundary into semi-infinite region with straight boundary.

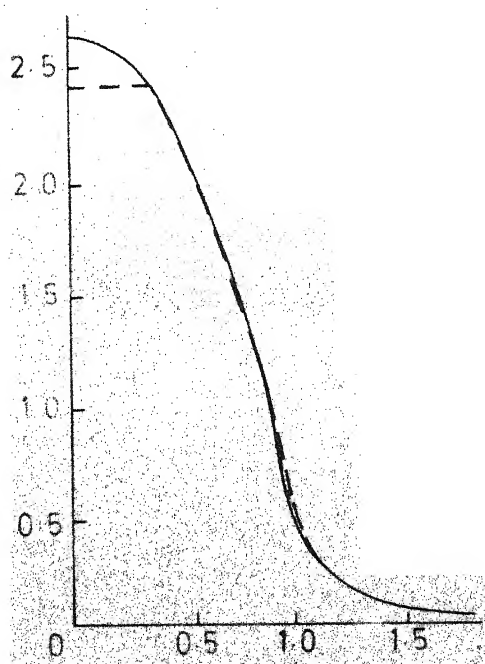


FIG. 2.2. Matching of spur gear profile of 40-teeth full depth, 20° pressure angle.

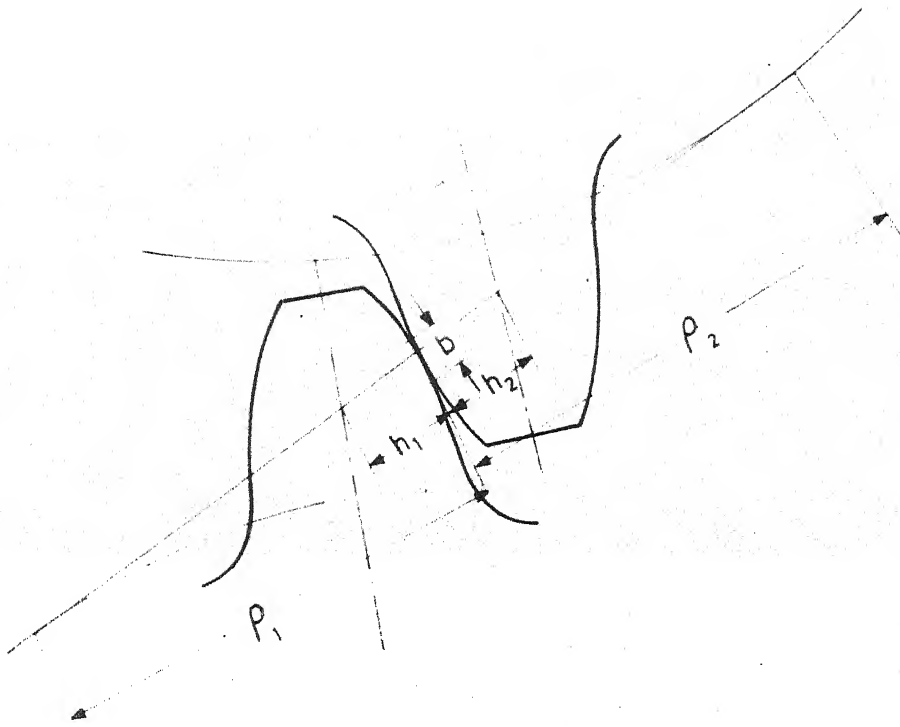


FIG. 2.3. Contact deformation.

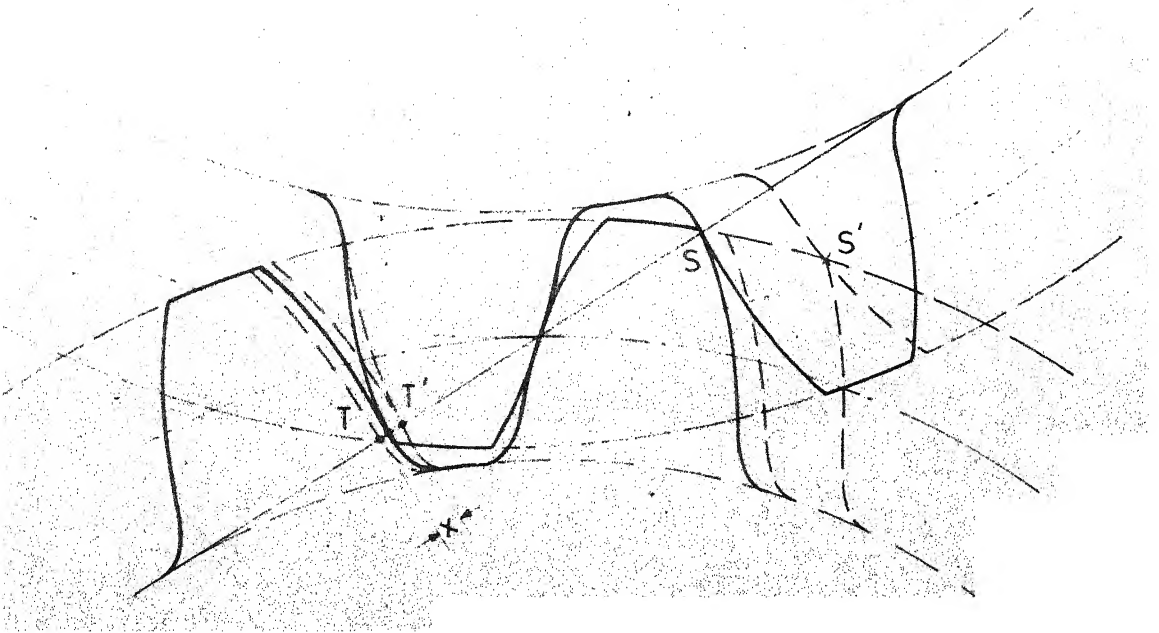


FIG. 2.4. Shift in contact position due to deflection.

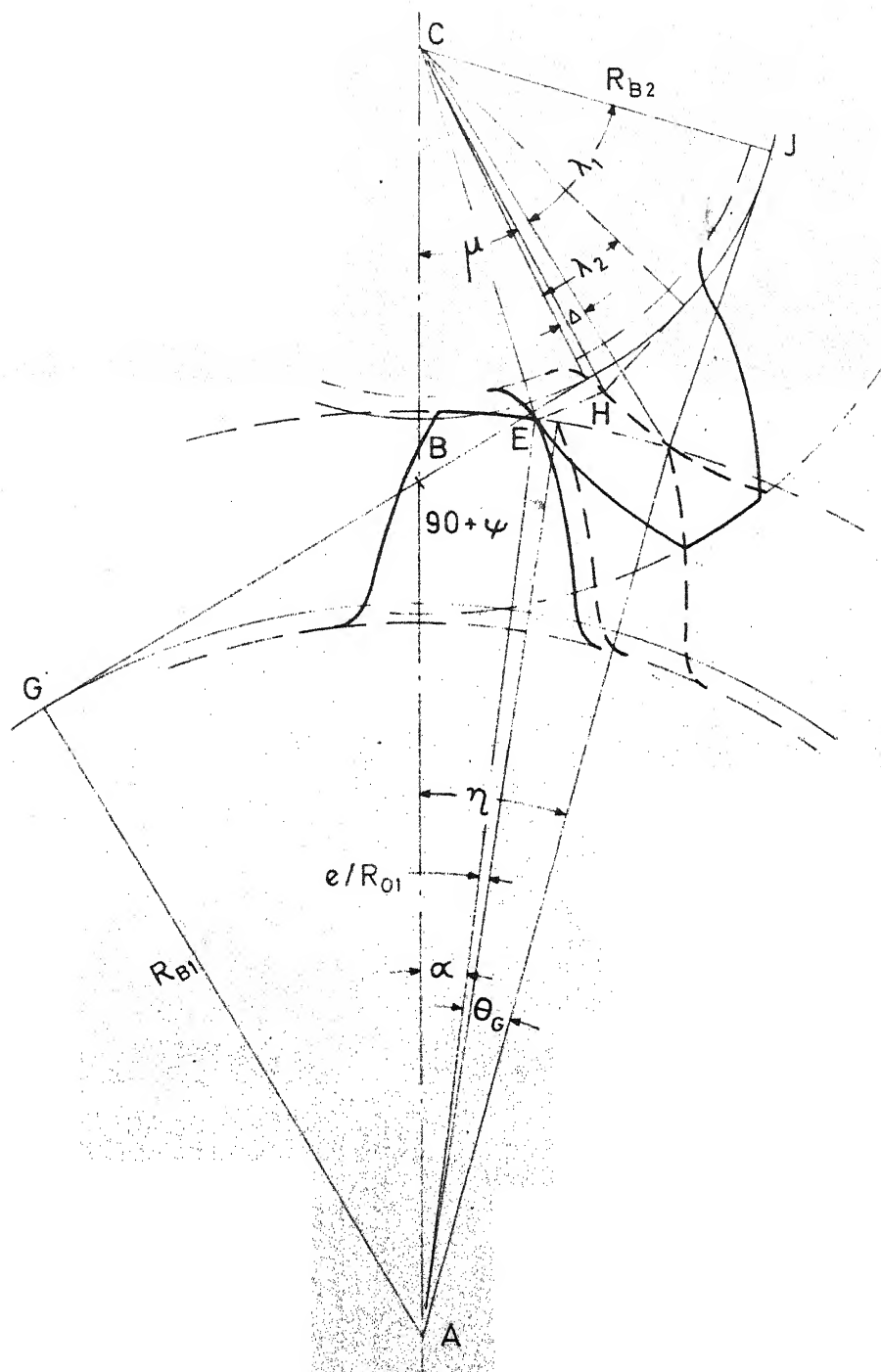


FIG. 2.5. Geometrical conditions for contact with positive error.

positions of engagement and disengagement can be calculated by the geometry as follows 25 :

From triangle BEA in Fig. 2.5

$$\angle BEA = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{R_1 \sin (90 + \alpha)}{R_{10}} \right)$$

$$\alpha = 180 - (90 + \phi) - \angle BEA$$

From triangle ACE,

$$CE = (R_{10}^2 + C^2 - 2R_{10} C \cos \alpha)^{1/2}$$

$$\angle BCE = \beta = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{R_{10} \sin \alpha}{CE} \right)$$

$$\eta = \alpha + \frac{e}{R_{10}} + \phi_G$$

Then

$$DC = (C^2 + R_{10}^2 - 2 C R_{10} \cos \alpha)^{1/2}$$

$$\mu = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{R_0 \sin \alpha}{DC} \right)$$

$$\Delta = \mu - \phi_G - \beta \quad (2.38)$$

But by involute geometry

$$\Delta = \text{inv } \lambda_1 - \text{inv } \lambda_2 \quad (2.39)$$

where  $\lambda_1 = \cos^{-1} (R_{2b}/DC)$

$$\lambda_2 = \cos^{-1} (R_{2b}/CH) \quad (CH = CE)$$

and  $\text{inv } \lambda = \tan \lambda - \lambda$ .

The symbols are to be taken to represent the quantities as shown in Fig. 2.5.

The advance angle  $\theta_G$  determining the first contact position is obtained by the solution of simultaneous equations (2.38) and (2.39).

#### 4.3 MESH STIFFNESS AND STATIC DISPLACEMENT

Two successive pairs of teeth come in engagement with a phase difference of the base pitch. The displacement characteristics are periodic with a period of the base pitch. The combined mesh stiffness is evaluated by placing the individual stiffness curves at a phase difference of base pitch. The actual engagement and disengagement point for any tangential load are found out by using the analysis of the section (2.2.) The stiffness of the individual pair in the region beyond the theoretical region is obtained by extrapolation.

From the combined mesh stiffness and the profile error, the static displacement is computed as follows:

$$x_s = \frac{W + e_1 k_1 + e_2 k_2}{k}$$

where

$W$  = tangential load

$e_1$  = combined profile error for the first pair

$e_2$  = combined profile error for the second pair

$k_1$  = instantaneous mesh stiffness of the first pair

$k_2$  = instantaneous mesh stiffness of the second pair

$k$  = instantaneous combined mesh stiffness

Profile error here means the combined error due to geometrical error and total elastic deformation 'e'.

## 2.4 DYNAMIC RESPONSE

In the dynamic model a pair of gear in engagement is replaced by two masses connected by a spring with time dependent stiffness; the masses being the equivalent masses of the gears placed at the base circle and the stiffness is equal to the combined mesh stiffness. The equation of motion for the system can be formulated as follows :

Symbols :

- $P_T$  - total load
- $P_s$  - static load
- $T$  - shaft torque
- $T_f$  - frictional torque
- $I$  - mass moment of inertia
- $M$  - mass at base radius
- $K$  - stiffness

For the dynamic equilibrium of individual gear,

$$I_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 = (P_T - P_s)r_1 + T_{f1}$$

$$\ddot{\theta}_1 = (P_T - P_s) \frac{r_1}{I_1} + \frac{T_{f1}}{I_1} \quad (2.41)$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \ddot{\theta}_2 = (P_T - P_s) \frac{r_2}{I_2} + \frac{T_{f2}}{I_2} \quad (2.42)$$

$\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$  are having different signs.

But the combined displacement is given by

$$x = - (r_1 \theta_1 + r_2 \theta_2)$$

Therefore

$$\ddot{x} = - (r_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + r_2 \ddot{\theta}_2) \quad (2.43)$$

Substituting for  $\ddot{\theta}_1$  and  $\ddot{\theta}_2$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x} &= - (P_T - P_0) \left( \frac{r_1^2}{I_1} + \frac{r_2^2}{I_2} \right) - \left( \frac{T_{f1}}{I_1} + \frac{T_{f2}}{I_2} \right) \\ \text{i.e. } \ddot{x} + \left( \frac{T_{f1}}{I_1} + \frac{T_{f2}}{I_2} \right) + P_T \left( \frac{r_1^2}{I_1} + \frac{r_2^2}{I_2} \right) &= P_S \left( \frac{r_1^2}{I_1} + \frac{r_2^2}{I_2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.44)$$

But  $\frac{I_1}{r_1^2} = M_1$

$$\frac{I_2}{r_2^2} = M_2$$

so putting  $\frac{1}{M_e} = \frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2}$

and since the second term represents the frictional resistance, replacing it by the damping term  $f \dot{x}$  we get

$$\ddot{x} + f \dot{x} + \frac{P_T}{M_e} = \frac{P_S}{M_e} \quad (2.45)$$

$f$  is the damping coefficient.

If  $e_1$  and  $e_2$  are profile errors, then the total force

is given by

$$P_T = k_1 (x - e_1) + k_2 (x - e_2) \quad (2.46)$$

Then equation of motion becomes

$$\ddot{x} + f \dot{x} + \frac{k_1}{M_e} (x - e_1) + \frac{k_2 (x - e_2)}{M_e} = \frac{P_s}{M_e}$$

Simplifying

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x} + f \dot{x} + \frac{k_1 + k_2}{M_e} x &= \frac{P_s + k_1 e_1 + k_2 e_2}{M_e} \\ &= \frac{k_1 + k_2}{M_e} \frac{P_s + k_1 e_1 + k_2 e_2}{k_1 + k_2} \end{aligned} \quad (2.47)$$

By putting  $\omega^2 = \frac{k}{M_e} = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{M_e}$

$$x_s = \frac{P_s + k_1 e_1 + k_2 e_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$x_s$  represents the static displacement.

Then we get

$$\ddot{x} + 2\omega\zeta \dot{x} + \omega^2 x = \omega^2 x_s \quad (2.48)$$

where  $\zeta$  = ratio of actual damping to initial damping  
 $= f/2 \sqrt{k M_e}$

The load carried by each pair is evaluated by utilizing the principle of two springs in parallel due care being given to the errors. The required equations can be shown to be

$$P_1 = k_1 (x - e_1) \quad (2.49)$$

$$P_2 = k_2 (x - e_2) \quad (2.50)$$



## 2.5 COMPUTATION-ALGORITHM

Once the analytical formulation to evaluate the static deflection, mesh-stiffness, the error in action, the relative displacement of the pinion and the gear, the dynamic response and dynamic load of the gear-pinion system is complete, these characteristics are computed for different sets of the gear and the pinion. The whole procedure is explained in steps as follows:

### Static-deflection-calculation :

Step 1 The mapping coefficients for the pinion and gear are calculated from the values of the coefficients given by Borenst[ ]. Any intermediate value is found by interpolation. Using these coefficients, the transformation function is evaluated and the corresponding coordinates of the profile and central-line of the gear root in  $z$ -plane and  $\xi$ -plane are calculated. The divided difference tables for the respective co-ordinates are evaluated.

Step 2 From the gear geometry the relative positions of the centres of the fixed system and tooth system of co-ordinates are fixed.

Step 3 The engagement range for the set under consideration is evaluated. The path is divided into 100 equal parts and the radii of the curvature of the profiles at contact at these points are calculated.

Step 4 At each of the successive points considered above, the co-ordinates of the contact point and the central point, at which the path of contact cuts the central line of the tooth are calculated. The corresponding tooth system coordinates are calculated by coordinate transformation. Then the coordinates of these points in the mapped plane are found by interpolation. With the load acting along the contact line at the contact point the deflection of the central point in the z-plane is calculated by making use of the equation (2.21). The stress functions contain their derivatives at pole points( $b_n$ ). These are evaluated by differentiating the stress function and substituting the values of  $b_n$ . The resulting four equations along with their conjugates form the eight simultaneous equations, which are solved by using the Gause-Seidel elimination technique. The beam deflections of the wheel-tooth and pinion tooth are calculated separately. Knowing the radii of curvature of the profiles in contact, the Hertzian deformation is evaluated by using the Webber's modified formula ( 2-36 ). The sum of all these components gives the total deflection, from which the stiffness of the tooth pair in contact at the position can be calculated.

Mesh-stiffness and Dynamic Response

Step 1 From the deflection data the stiffness characteristics of a pair of teeth, from the beginning of the contact to the end of contact for the gear set chosen are evaluated. The stiffness curves for the consecutive pairs are placed at a phase difference of base pitch and the combined mesh stiffness data are calculated. The increase in contact ratio is taken care of by finding the actual beginning of contact and the end of contact. The individual stiffnesses in this region are calculated by extrapolation. In calculating the actual point of contact, the tooth modifications and manufacturing errors are super-imposed on the error due to the deflection of the pair already in engagement.

Step 2 The error in action is made of two components namely the difference in the deflections of the pairs in contact and manufacturing errors. In the conjugate contact-region, the deflections of the two pairs are equal and hence the errors are made of only the manufacturing errors. In the non-conjugate action-region, the error due to the differential displacements are evaluated by the geometry for tip contact.

Step 3 The deflection-curves are evaluated for the static loading conditions using the equation (2.40).

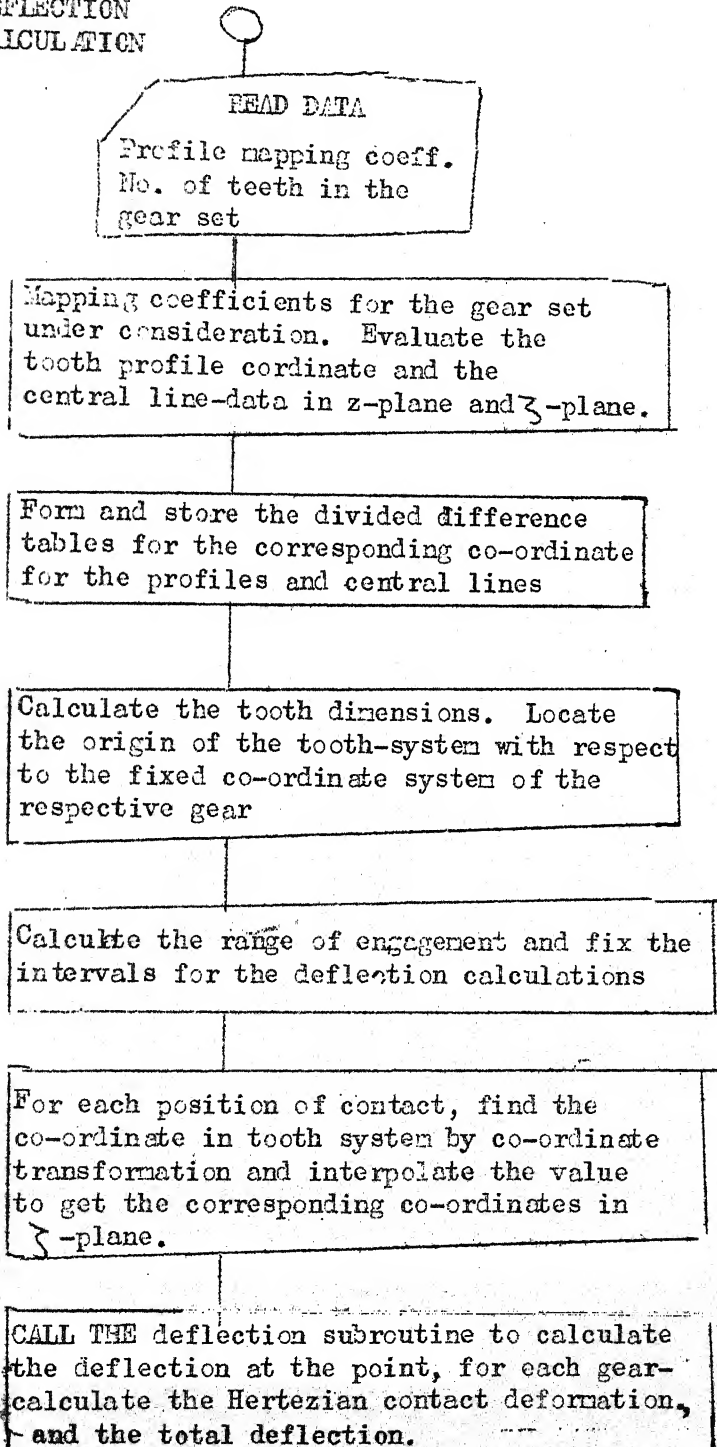
Step 4 The equation of motion (2.49) is solved by the classical Runge-Kutta Method by using the stiffness and static deflection data at regular intervals. The total number of intervals taken are hundred. The corresponding time interval is calculated by finding the time required for covering one pitch, depending upon the speed.

Step 5 The dynamic loads carried by the pairs are calculated by using the equations (2.50). The maximum values for each pair and the corresponding position are found. The greater of the two maximum values is the greatest dynamic load and the dynamic factor is calculated.

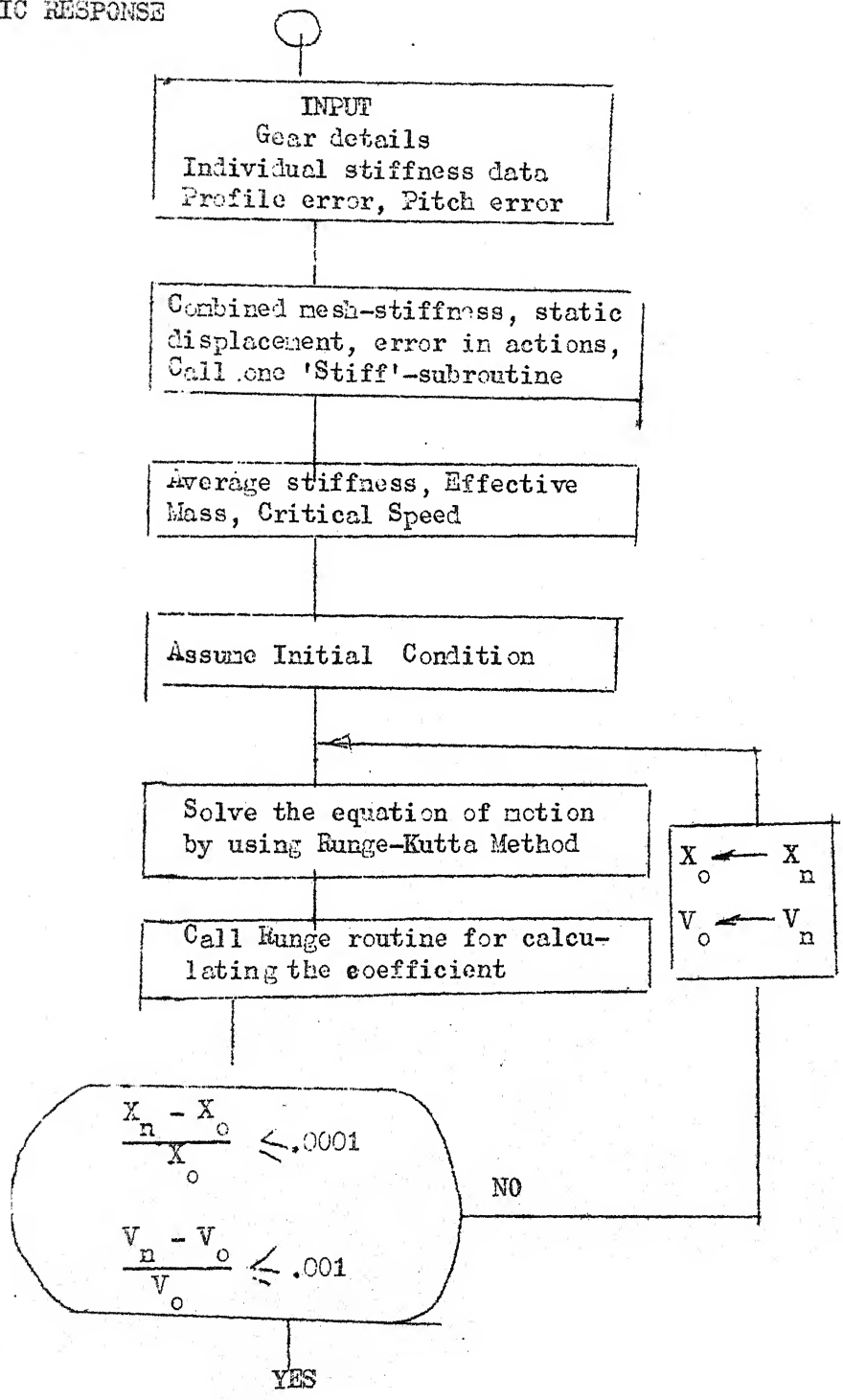
The dynamic factors for different combinations of gears and speeds are evaluated.

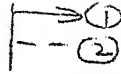
COMPUTATIONAL  
ALGORITHM

DEFLECTION  
CALCULATION



DYNAMIC RESPONSE



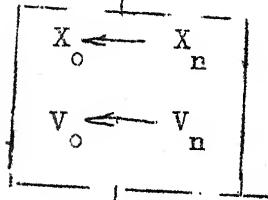


Call Dynamic Load at each position. Find individual maximum and over maximum Dynamic Factor

5

ADDITIONAL  
ROUTINE FOR PITCH  
FIGURE

4 ANI



Error in action, Mesh-stiffness,  
Displacement for Two Mesh periods

Solve the Dynamic equation for  
Two Mesh-periods

2

TABLE 1

## MAPPING COEFFICIENTS

Pressure Angle 20°

No. of Teeth	20	30	40	60	80	150
Coeff.						
$b_1$	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.005
$b_2$	.025	.025	.025	.023	.023	.022
$b_3$	.127	.127	.127	.125	.124	.124
$b_4$	.490	.487	.483	.470	.455	.450
$a_1$	.0024	.0024	.0024	.0024	.0024	.0024
$a_2$	.017	.016	.015	.013	.012	.012
$a_3$	.130	.127	.124	.115	.112	.110
$a_4$	.220	.250	.275	.325	.335	.340



### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of computation and the discussion of the results are given below. Some typical gear tooth combinations are taken. The diametral pitch of the teeth is 4/inch in all the cases. The material of both the gears is steel having  $E$  to be equal to  $30.10^6$  lb/in<sup>2</sup> and  $\nu$  to be 0.3. The teeth have standard involute form and the pressure angle is taken to be 20 degrees.

#### 3.1 COMBINED STATIC DEFLECTIONS OF THE CONTACTING PAIR OF TEETH :

The static deflections of a pair of teeth in contact are found by using the complex variable method equations 2.21-2.34 . The following gear tooth combinations are taken : 20P-30G, 20P-40G, 20P-50G, 30P-30G, 40P-40G, and 50P-50G, 60P-60G and 70P-70G. XP-YG means that the pinion has X teeth and the gear y teeth. Some of the results are shown in Figs. 3.1, 3.2, 3.3. There is a gradual reduction in combined deflection as the contact point approaches the pitch point and it increases as the point moves away. The deflection characteristic is similar to those we got by energy method . The exact form of the combined deflection changes with number of teeth (reduces with increased number) and normal load on gear tooth.

#### 3.2 MESH-STIFFNESS AND RELATIVE STATIC DISPLACEMENT OF THE TEETH :

For a particular pair of teeth (one of the pinion and the other of the gear) in contact, it is obvious that the stiffness characteristics will be dropping down from approximately the pitch

point. As the contact ratio of the spur gears, in general, is quite appreciable (about 1.7), for most of the contact path two pairs will be in contact. The resultant combined mesh-stiffness of the gear system for different combinations of teeth is shown in Fig. 3.5. It is seen that as in the neighbourhood of the pitch point only one pair of teeth is transmitting power and because of the combined effect, the stiffness is least in this zone. At the transition period when the contact is spreading from two pairs of teeth to one pair or when the contact is shifting from one pair to two pairs, there should be a sudden change in the combined mesh-stiffness. But this effect at the transition stages somewhat smoothes out because of the change of the contact ratio due to deflections of the teeth. In this dissertation the effect of impact has not been considered.

As the variation of the tooth deflection for different angles of rotation of the pinion is not constant, the transmission error also varies with the rotation of the pinion. Transmission error can be experimentally measured by marking the gear and pinion under no-load position at a coincidental point and observing the relative displacements of these marks when the gears are in motion under load. The transmission error curve for 20P-30G is given in Figure 11.

## DYNAMIC RESPONSE

The boundary value problem (equations 2.49 and 2.50) with damping factor of .1 of critical, is solved by assuming the initial values of the displacement and velocity as

$$X_1 = X_{s1}$$

$$V_1 = (X_{s2} - X_{s1}) / \Delta T$$

$\Delta T$  the interval size. The time  $T$  of one cycle, i.e. the time needed for the contact point from the pitch point of one tooth to that of the next tooth is divided into hundred equal divisions. Each of these divisions is equal to  $\Delta T$ .

The final values are compared with initial values and the following convergence criteria are applied.

$$\frac{X_{100} - X_1}{X_1} \leq .001$$

$$\left( \frac{V_{101} - V_1}{V_1} \right) \leq .01$$

The convergence to the desired solution has occurred in about 25 iterations. The dynamic response at 500 RPM for 20P-30G is shown in Fig. 3.6. It shows peak values whenever a pair enters or leaves the contact zone. In addition to these high peaks, smaller peaks also occur in between because of the variation of individual tooth stiffness.

The dynamic load curve for 20P-30G combination is shown in Fig. 3.7. It shows peak values at the transition stages. The load on a pair has a maximum value near the pitch point. Many

investigators after conducting experiments observed that near the pitch point the pitting phenomenon was most prominent and it is accepted that when the contact is near the pitch point, the gears experience the worst loading condition. This has been substantiated by the present investigation also. The worst dynamic loads occur when the contact is near the pitch point. Location of the exact spot where worst loading occurs is not feasible either by experimental or theoretical means. The author feels that as the kinematic, geometric and load characteristics do not change appreciably in the neighbourhood of the pitch point, the pitch point itself can approximately be taken as the point representing the worst.

In Fig. 3.7 dynamic load of an individual pair of teeth in contact is shown against the location of the contact point from one pitch point to the next one. The same result is given in Fig. 3.8 to show how the dynamic load varies on this pair of tooth as it comes in contact and leaves contact. The dynamic load factor considering the maximum peak load has been computed and is shown in Fig. 3.9. As expected the factor varies with speed. It increases upto the critical speed of the set. Beyond this it comes down and tends to be constant as the speed increases. The dynamic load factor for speeds well above the critical speed does not vary much for different gear sets. The maximum dynamics-load factor varies for different sets. The highest value is about 2.86. The value is quite comparable to those found experimentally and predicted by some investigators.

Kohler [ 15 ] has concluded from his test results that irrespective of error, the dynamic load never exceeded three times the design load. The values calculated by Buckingham's equation [ 11 ] are shown in Table 12. They are also below the critical value of 3.

Harris states that for modified tooth-gears running at the design load, the factor will have a maximum value of two. There has not been universally accepted rating formula for the dynamic factor.

TABLE 2.

DYNAMIC LOAD FACTORS  
Tangential Load 1000 lb.

S.No.	Gear Set	Speed RPM	Dynamic Load (lb)	Dynamic Factor $P_T/P_s$
1	30P- 30G	500	2859	2.86
2		1000	1200	1.2
3		1500	1559	1.559
4		2000	1666.0	1.66
1	40P- 40G	500	1665	1.6
2		1000	1229	1.229
3		1500	1350	1.358
4		2000	1650	1.650
1	50P- 50G	500	1268	1.268
2		1000	14060	1.4
3		1500	1634.6	1.63
4		2000	1639	1.64

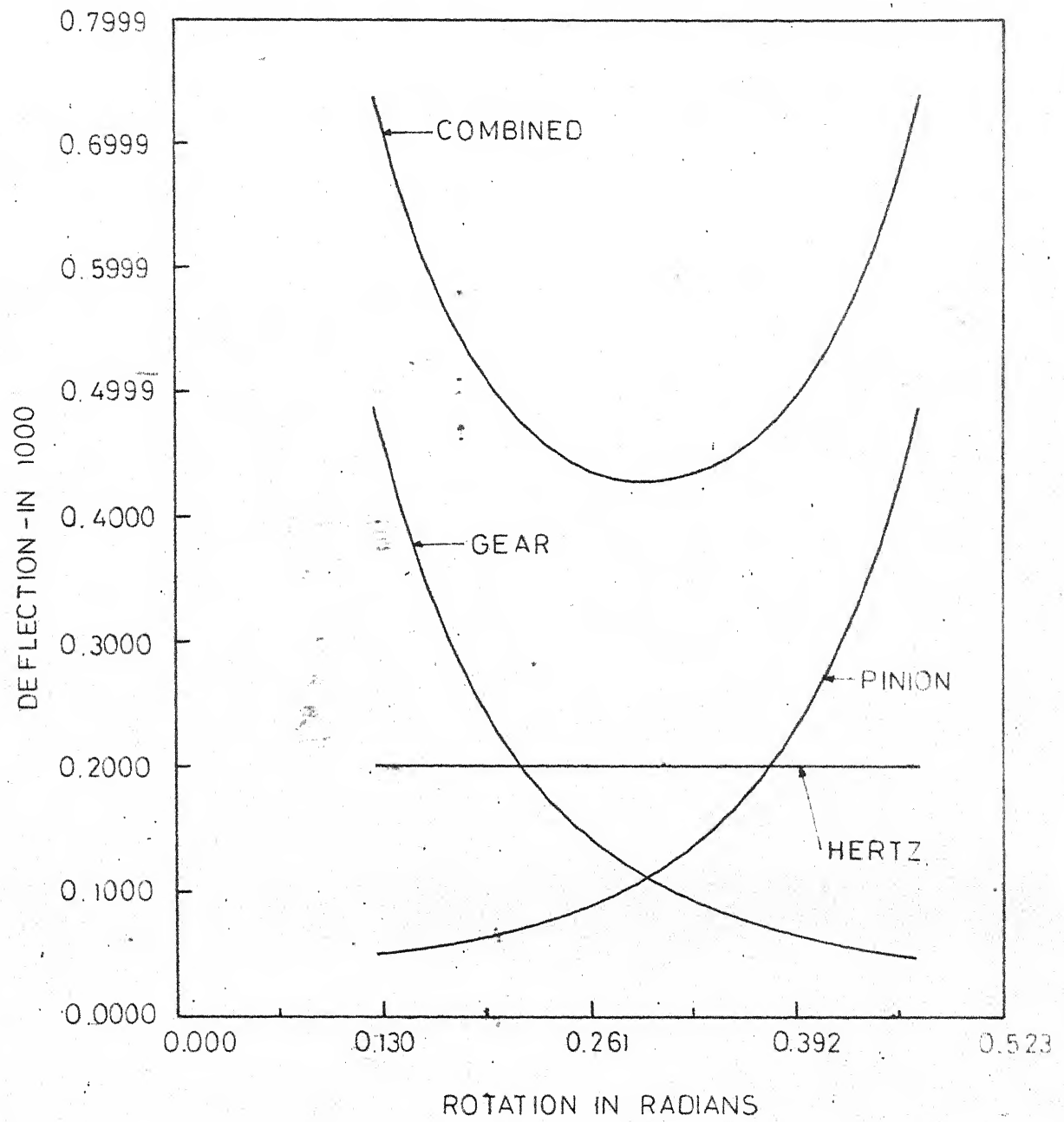


FIG.3.1. STATIC DEFLECTION CURVE.

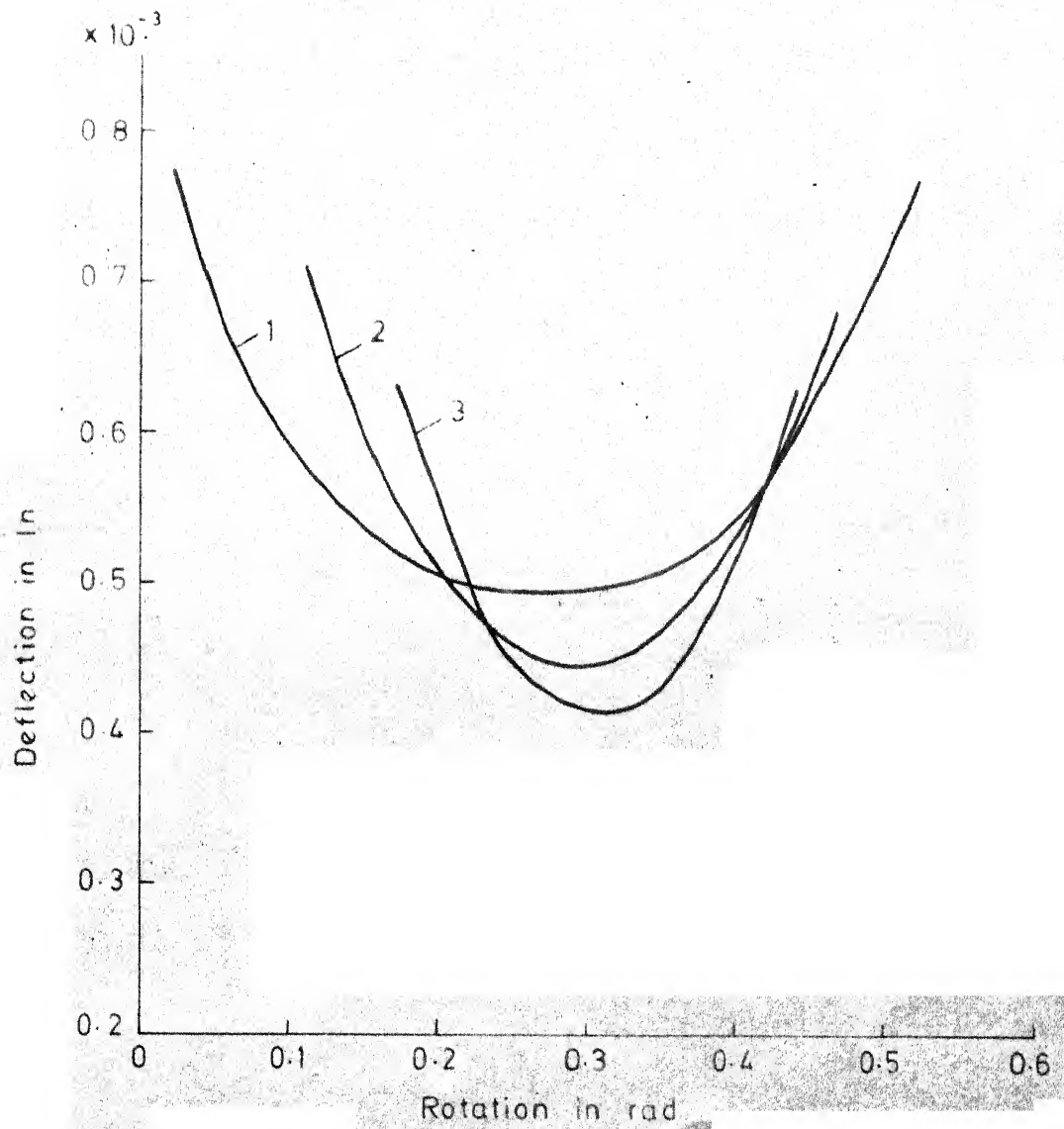


FIG. 3.2a. Deflection for gear ratio 1:1



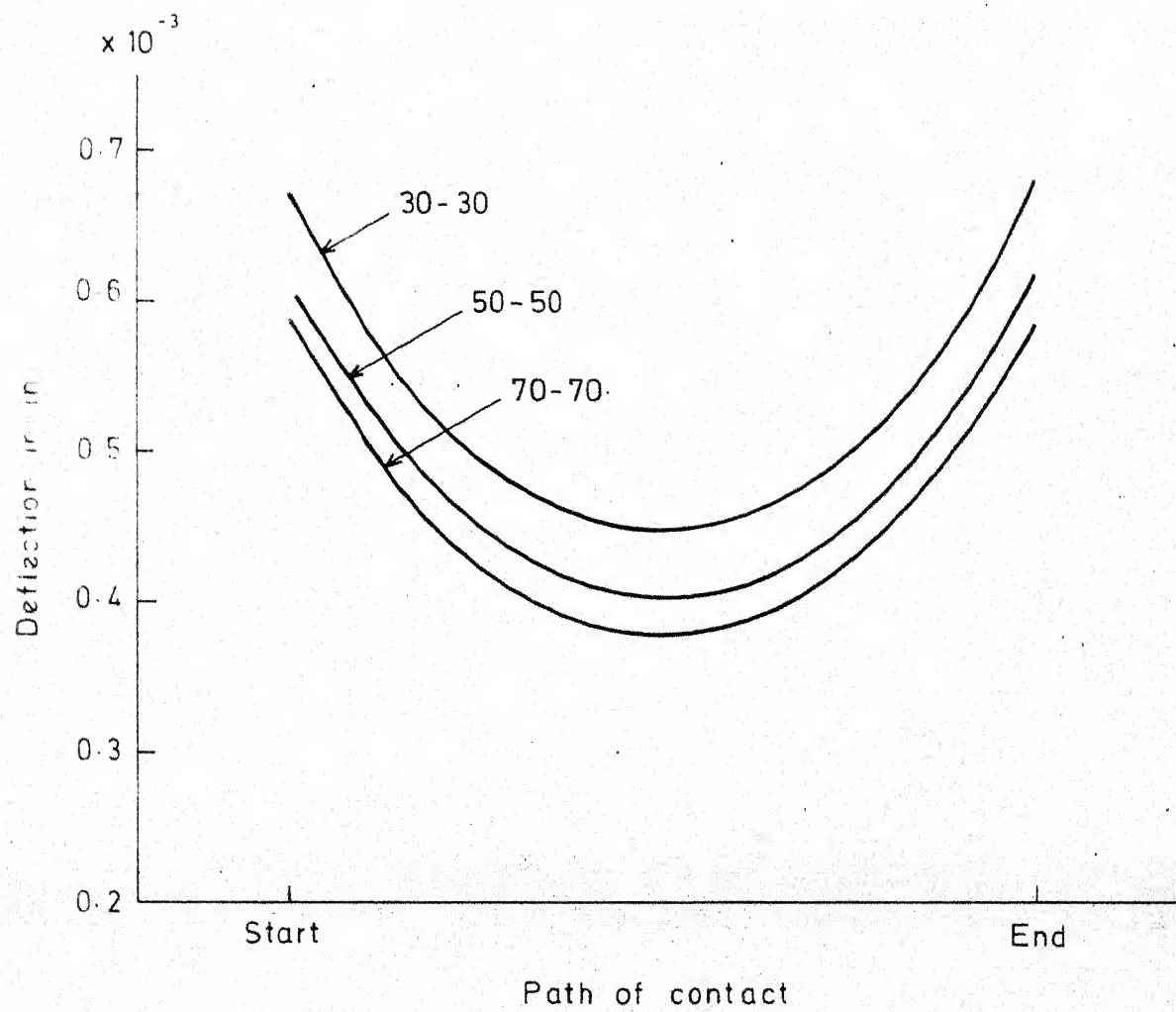


FIG. 3.2b. Deflection for gear ratio 1:1

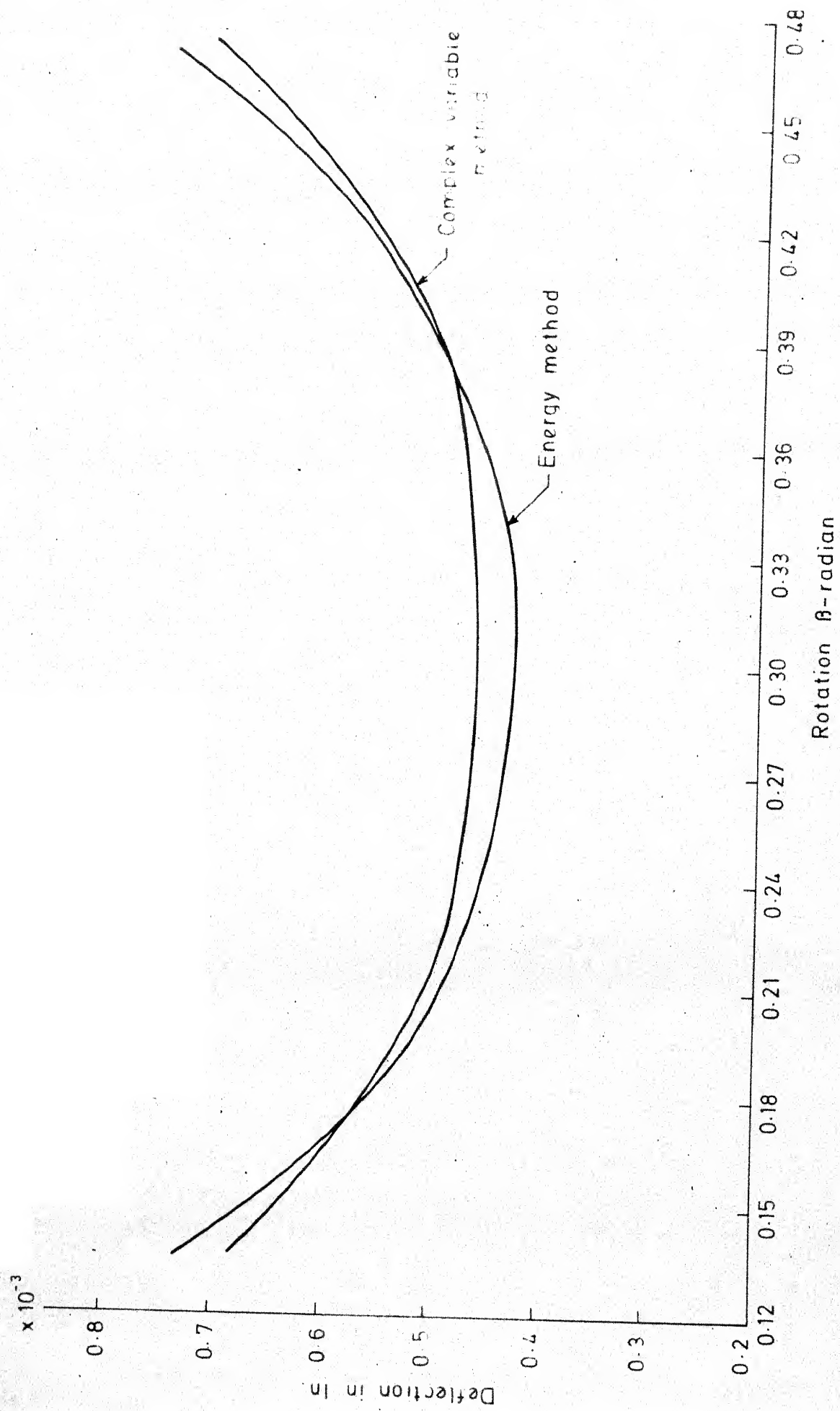


FIG. 3.3. Comparison of energy and complex variable methods.

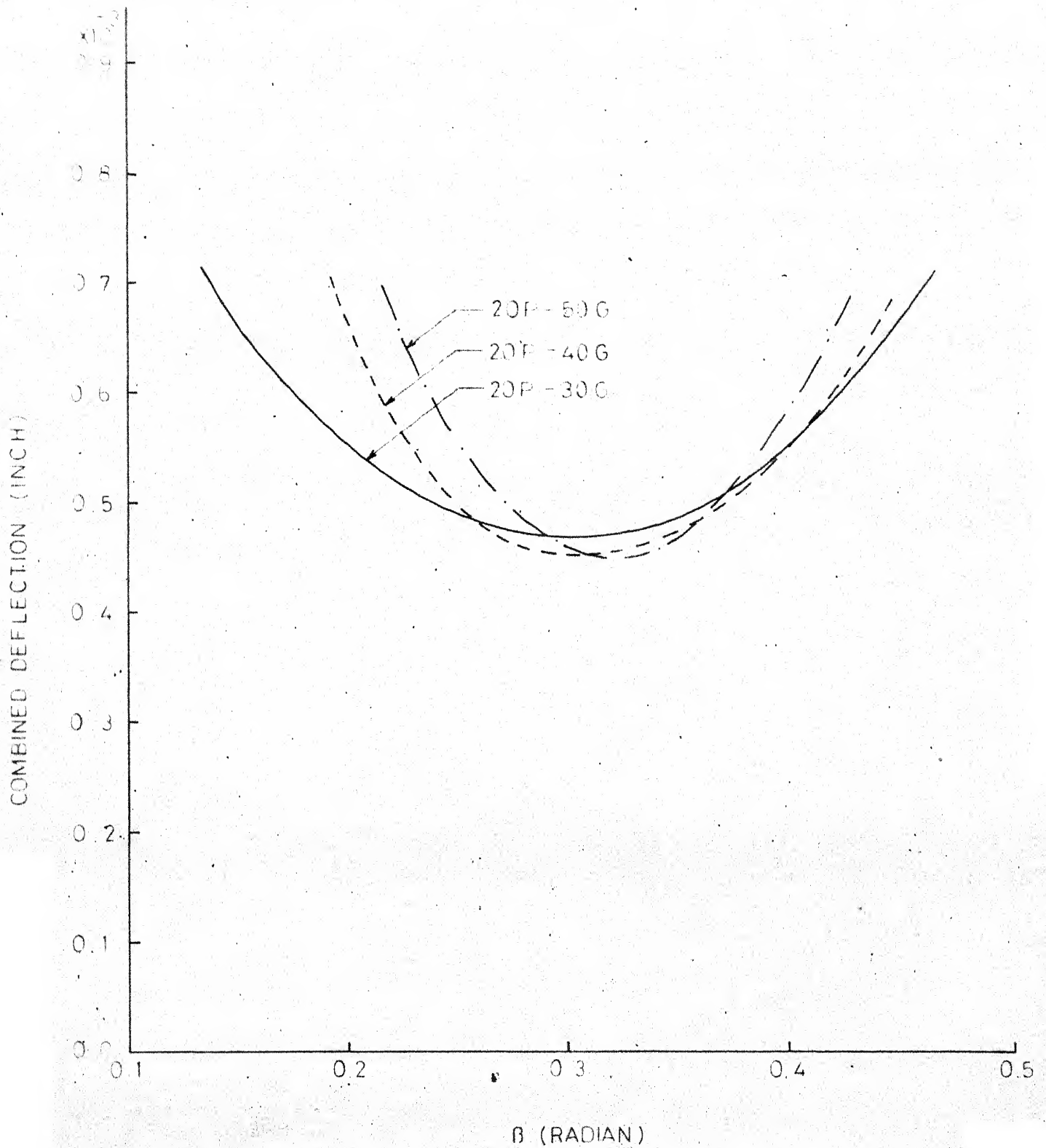
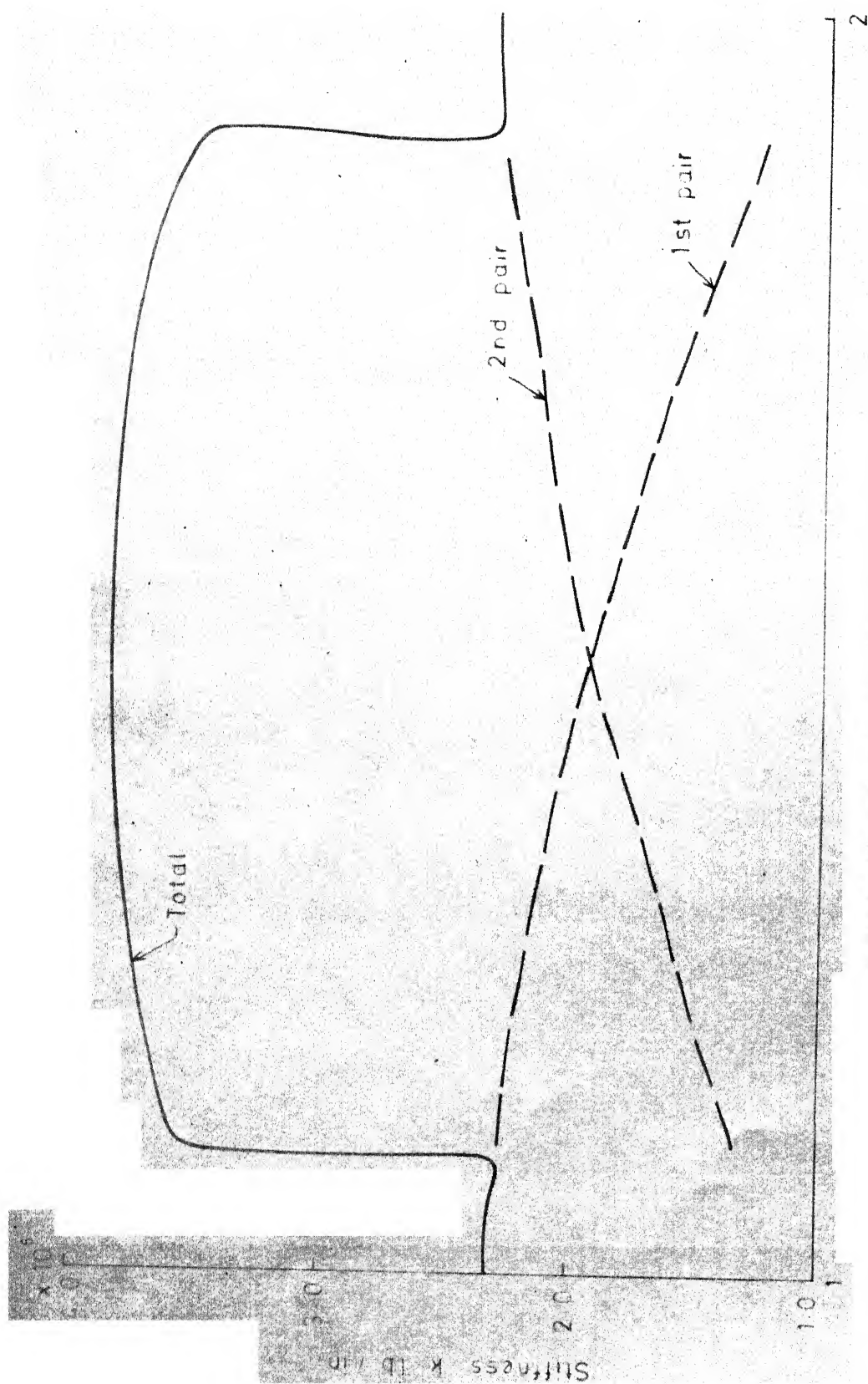


FIG 3.4. COMBINED DEFLECTION DIFF. GEAR RATIOS.



Rotation (Span-Angular pitch)

FIG 35. Combined mesh-stiffness

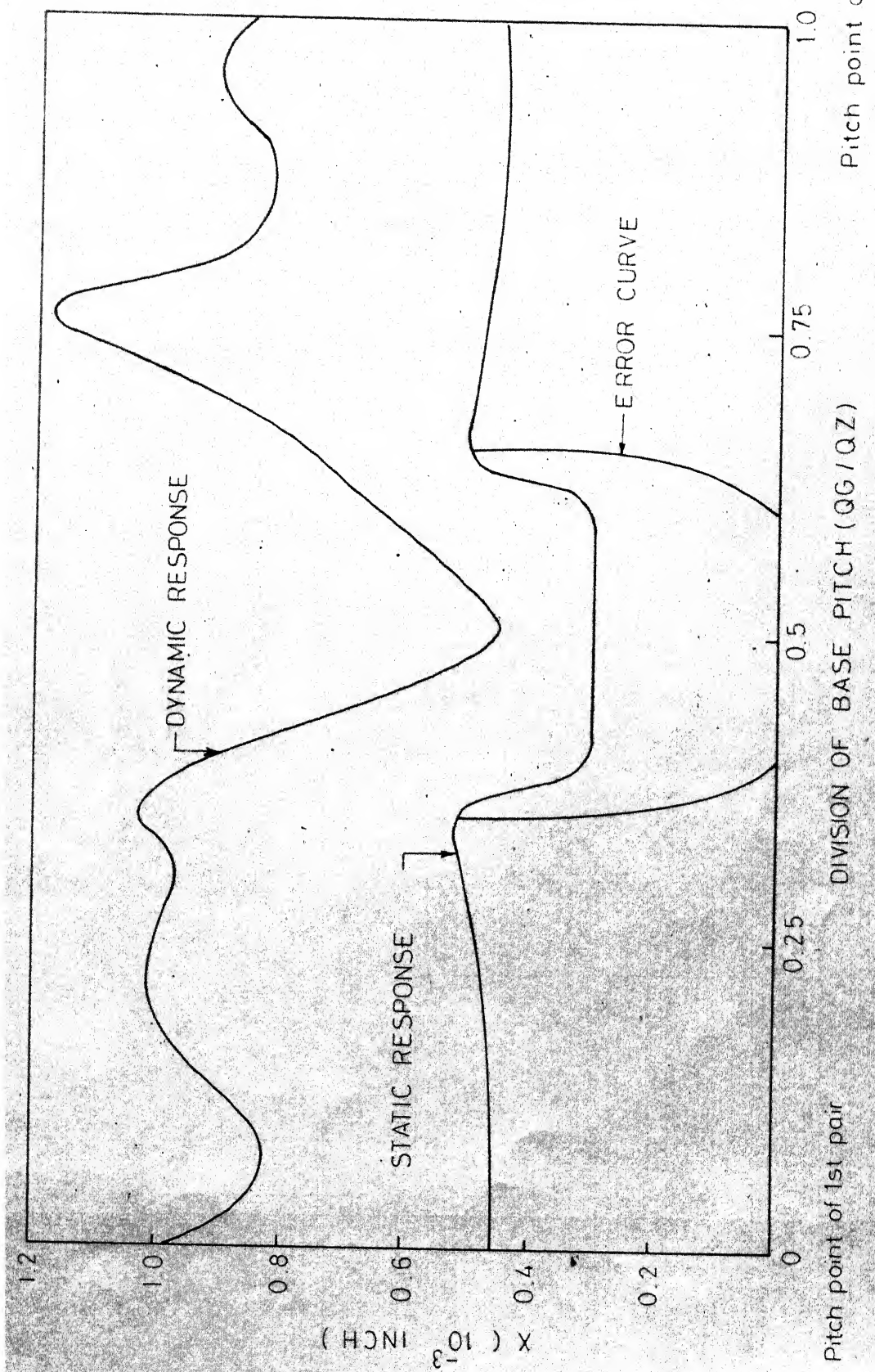


FIG.36 STATIC AND DYNAMIC RESPONSE (20P-30G set 500 rpm)



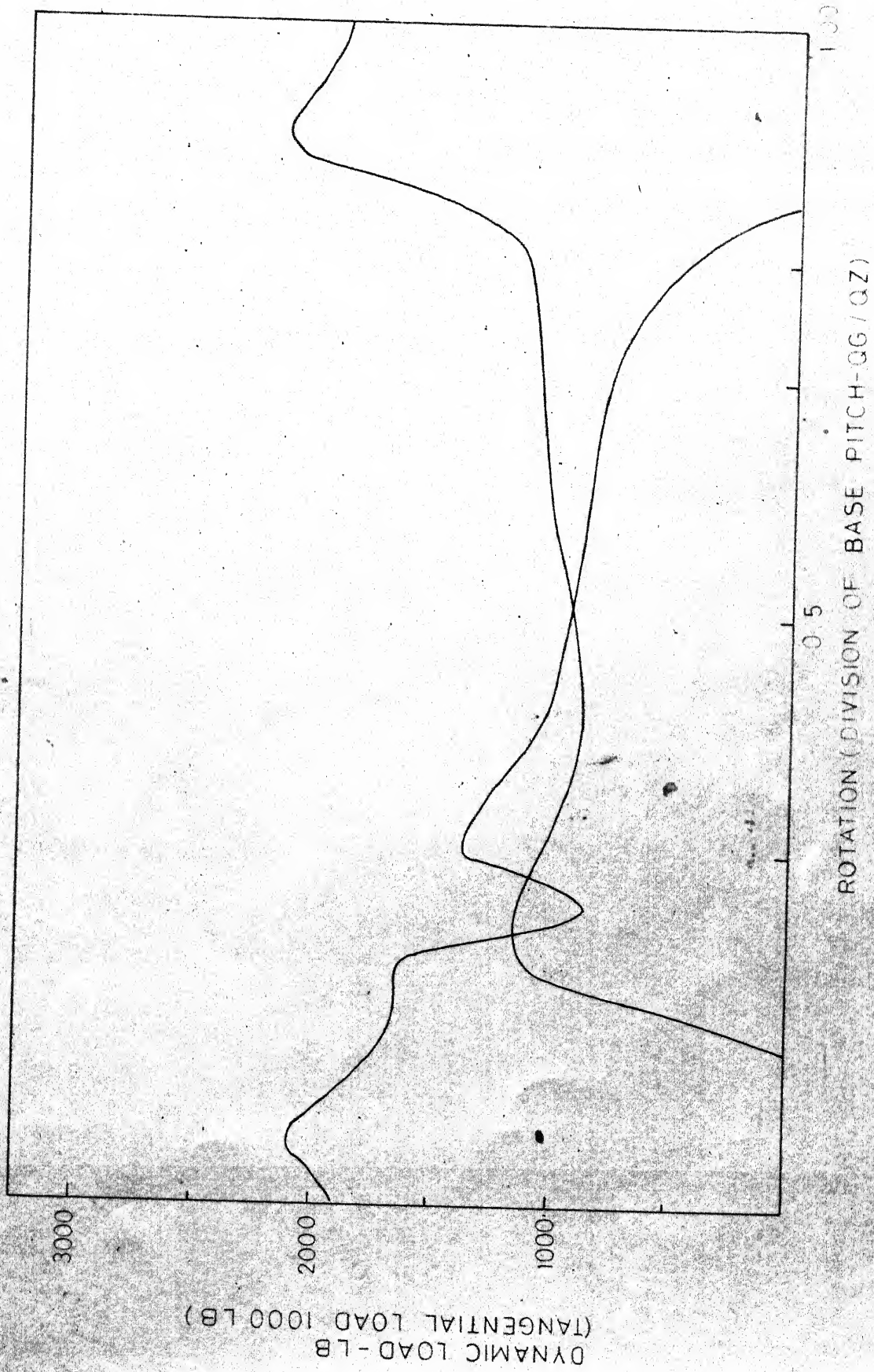


FIG 37 INDIVIDUAL DYNAMIC LOAD VARIATION  
(20P-30G Set at 500 rpm)

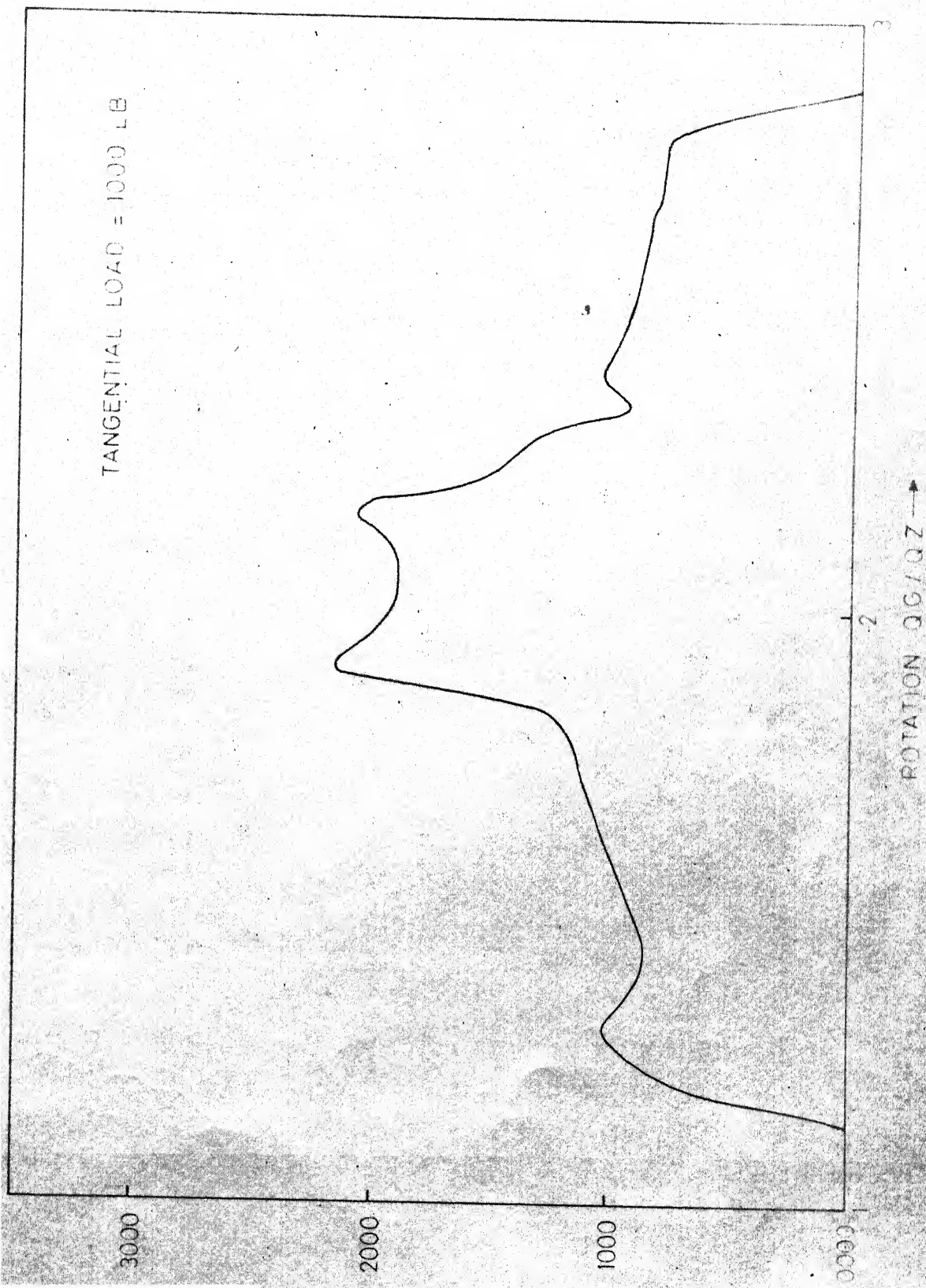


FIG. 3-8 DYNAMIC LOAD FOR A TOOTH (20P-30G at 500 rpm)

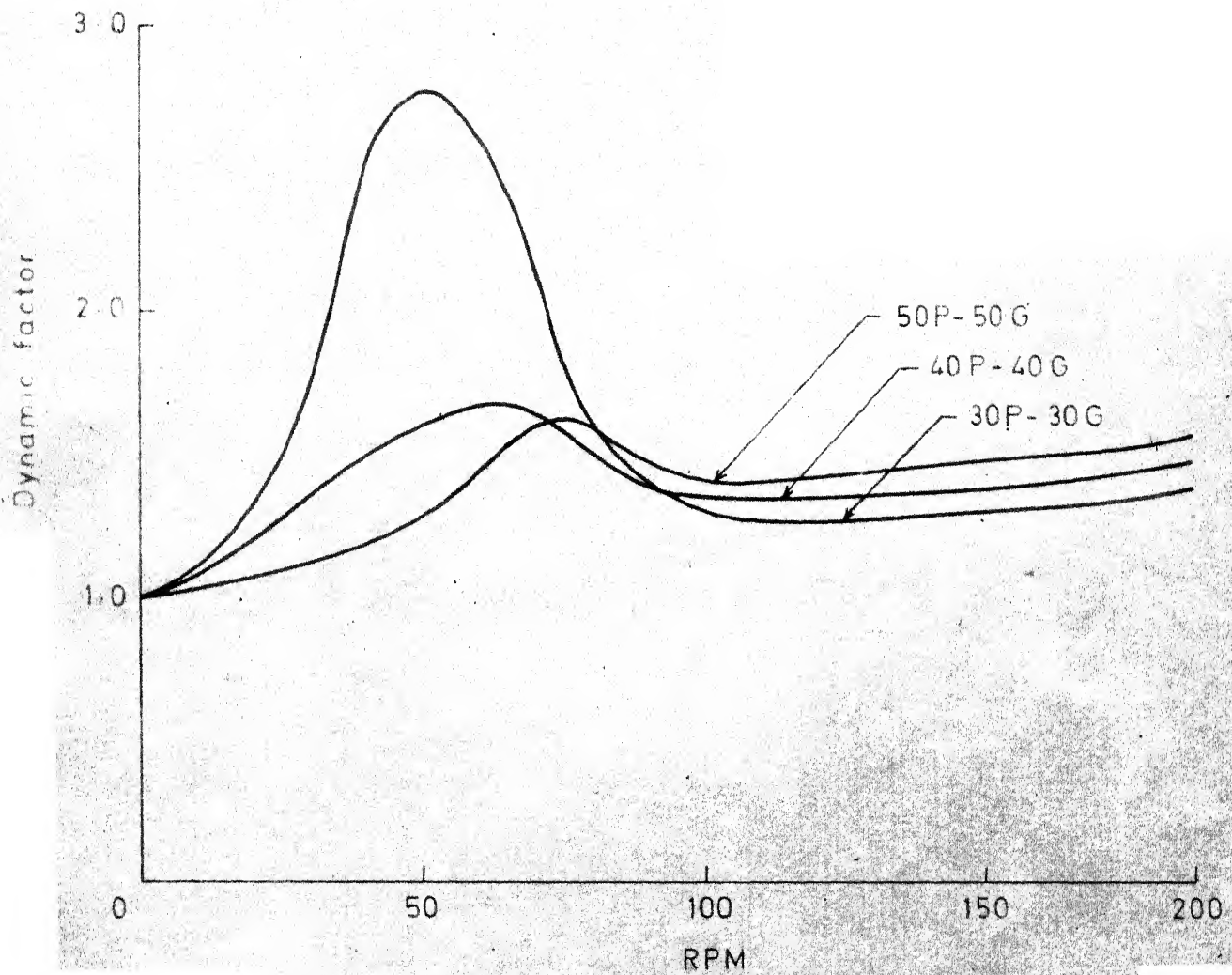


FIG. 3.9. Static and dynamic response.



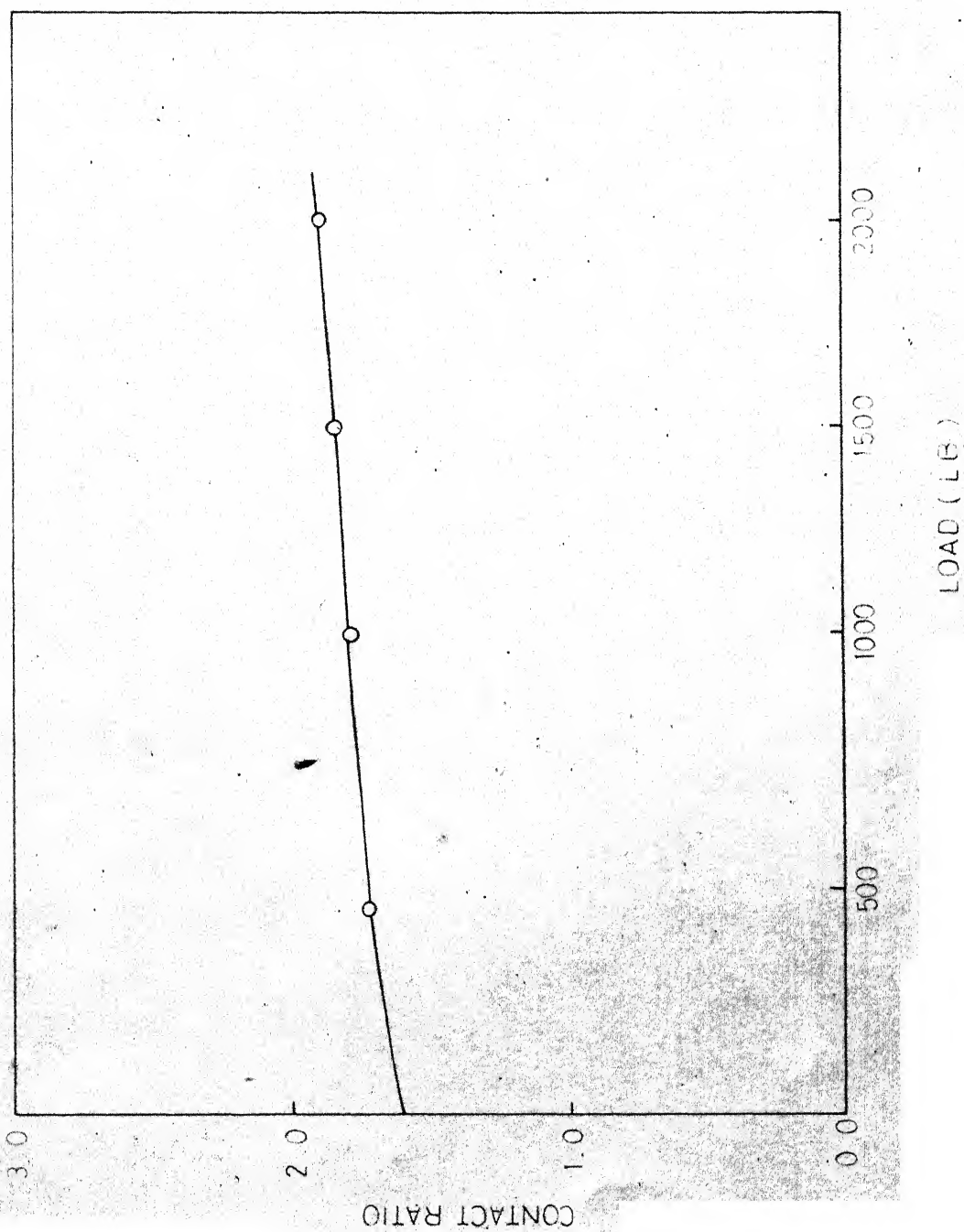


FIG 3.10 INCREASE IN CONTACT RATIO WITH LOAD FOR 20P-30G SET

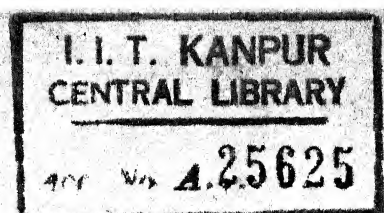


TABLE - 4

PE TIO FOR  $L_1 = 0.0000022$  00.00000

HT	LG	ZP	ZH	ZD
0.12355110E-03	0.16293128E-03	0.50517498E-04	0.16923784E-03	0.68298661E-03
0.1304775E-03	0.43612905E-03	0.51091406E-04	0.17048939E-03	0.65851004E-03
0.1374274E-03	0.4145275E-03	0.53657780E-04	0.17106771E-03	0.63877824E-03
0.14432997E-03	0.39554455E-03	0.5520803E-04	0.17158267E-03	0.62264822E-03
0.15125819E-03	0.37604740E-03	0.57501262E-04	0.17204368E-03	0.60559233E-03
0.1581524E-03	0.35651422E-03	0.59588442E-04	0.17245715E-03	0.59055980E-03
0.16510863E-03	0.34174743E-03	0.61791845E-04	0.17282903E-03	0.57636831E-03
0.17203485E-03	0.32666357E-03	0.64135678E-04	0.17315411E-03	0.56096336E-03
0.17896107E-03	0.30812126E-03	0.66592824E-04	0.17346637E-03	0.54818045E-03
0.18588729E-03	0.29314343E-03	0.69200151E-04	0.17373917E-03	0.53608274E-03
0.19281352E-03	0.27952511E-03	0.71950785E-04	0.17398534E-03	0.52546924E-03
0.19973974E-03	0.26645001E-03	0.74859373E-04	0.17420730E-03	0.51551668E-03
0.20666596E-03	0.25385302E-03	0.77948933E-04	0.17440710E-03	0.50590904E-03
0.21359219E-03	0.24099231E-03	0.81173042E-04	0.17458650E-03	0.49675185E-03
0.22051840E-03	0.22959313E-03	0.84610707E-04	0.17474702E-03	0.48895086E-03
0.22744462E-03	0.21903359E-03	0.88208827E-04	0.17488993E-03	0.48213234E-03
0.23437084E-03	0.20835021E-03	0.92027765E-04	0.17501634E-03	0.47559441E-03
0.24129707E-03	0.19861260E-03	0.96036013E-04	0.17512720E-03	0.46977602E-03
0.24822329E-03	0.18946941E-03	0.10127800E-03	0.17522331E-03	0.46497072E-03
0.25514951E-03	0.18082400E-03	0.10472892E-03	0.17530534E-03	0.46085826E-03
0.26207573E-03	0.17295516E-03	0.10943557E-03	0.17537385E-03	0.45716458E-03
0.26900195E-03	0.16552438E-03	0.11437186E-03	0.17542931E-03	0.45432554E-03
0.27592818E-03	0.15870540E-03	0.11958992E-03	0.17547207E-03	0.45211640E-03
0.28285440E-03	0.15249306E-03	0.12505309E-03	0.17550242E-03	0.45050457E-03
0.28978062E-03	0.14678036E-03	0.13084431E-03	0.17552056E-03	0.44964573E-03
0.29670684E-03	0.14156856E-03	0.13687952E-03	0.17552659E-03	0.44925974E-03
0.30363306E-03	0.13675251E-03	0.14330712E-03	0.17552056E-03	0.44965299E-03
0.31055928E-03	0.13233636E-03	0.14998222E-03	0.17550242E-03	0.45051831E-03
0.31748550E-03	0.12831480E-03	0.15709441E-03	0.17547207E-03	0.45214128E-03
0.32441173E-03	0.12468422E-03	0.16456171E-03	0.17542931E-03	0.45434744E-03
0.33133795E-03	0.12144264E-03	0.17238253E-03	0.17537385E-03	0.45717901E-03
0.33826417E-03	0.11857196E-03	0.18082101E-03	0.17530533E-03	0.46084430E-03
0.34519039E-03	0.11606711E-03	0.18950163E-03	0.17522330E-03	0.46499265E-03
0.35211661E-03	0.11392847E-03	0.19868879E-03	0.17512720E-03	0.46984448E-03
0.35904283E-03	0.11213184E-03	0.20836890E-03	0.17501633E-03	0.47567841E-03
0.36596905E-03	0.11062040E-03	0.21905669E-03	0.17488992E-03	0.48215295E-03
0.37289527E-03	0.10936282E-03	0.22970604E-03	0.17474701E-03	0.48906321E-03
0.37982149E-03	0.10831721E-03	0.24113554E-03	0.17458649E-03	0.49691422E-03
0.38674771E-03	0.10746647E-03	0.25355292E-03	0.17440709E-03	0.50591312E-03
0.39367393E-03	0.10685055E-03	0.26669441E-03	0.17420729E-03	0.515976135E-03
0.40060015E-03	0.10645225E-03	0.27968344E-03	0.17398533E-03	0.52562488E-03
0.40752637E-03	0.10619651E-03	0.29353498E-03	0.17373915E-03	0.53647076E-03
0.41445259E-03	0.10608971E-03	0.30835136E-03	0.17346636E-03	0.54838700E-03
0.42137881E-03	0.10612551E-03	0.32423033E-03	0.17316410E-03	0.56158020E-03
0.42830503E-03	0.10630833E-03	0.34116139E-03	0.17282902E-03	0.57623335E-03
0.43523125E-03	0.10663715E-03	0.35915275E-03	0.17245713E-03	0.59161673E-03
0.44215747E-03	0.10711197E-03	0.37732494E-03	0.17204365E-03	0.60865574E-03
0.44908369E-03	0.10773489E-03	0.39402043E-03	0.17158264E-03	0.62412216E-03
0.45600991E-03	0.10850791E-03	0.41198284E-03	0.17115869E-03	0.64160725E-03
0.46293613E-03	0.10943183E-03	0.43039527E-03	0.17068957E-03	0.66157924E-03
0.46986235E-03	0.11050775E-03	0.44832979E-03	0.16983780E-03	0.68458432E-03

TABLE-5

TIME PER ZL = 40.0000Z2 40.00000

11	Z5	ZP	ZH	ZD
0.1752667E-03	0.3217750E-03	0.3627612E-04	0.1634249E-03	0.6317785E-03
0.1705944E-03	0.3401358E-03	0.3804614E-04	0.1641324E-03	0.6107349E-03
0.1659626E-03	0.3591561E-03	0.3990311E-04	0.1647720E-03	0.5936608E-03
0.1913637E-03	0.3719369E-03	0.4135226E-04	0.1653519E-03	0.5779997E-03
0.1967490E-03	0.3853427E-03	0.4319920E-04	0.1658768E-03	0.5621053E-03
0.2021372E-03	0.3987265E-03	0.4604988E-04	0.1663583E-03	0.5481348E-03
0.2751582E-03	0.3179715E-03	0.4831062E-04	0.1667952E-03	0.5330774E-03
0.2113937E-03	0.3710045E-03	0.5068864E-04	0.1671935E-03	0.5196866E-03
0.2162319E-03	0.3870297E-03	0.5319167E-04	0.1675567E-03	0.5077782E-03
0.2236651E-03	0.3739314E-03	0.5582825E-04	0.1678878E-03	0.4967475E-03
0.2291484E-03	0.3630375E-03	0.5860776E-04	0.1681892E-03	0.4868345E-03
0.2344315E-03	0.3470563E-03	0.6154048E-04	0.1684632E-03	0.4770601E-03
0.2398148E-03	0.3344986E-03	0.6461335E-04	0.1687117E-03	0.4678237E-03
0.2451920E-03	0.3236400E-03	0.6785577E-04	0.1689363E-03	0.4598321E-03
0.2505813E-03	0.3123855E-03	0.7128004E-04	0.1691384E-03	0.4528041E-03
0.2559645E-03	0.3017689E-03	0.7488078E-04	0.1693194E-03	0.4459692E-03
0.2613477E-03	0.2917873E-03	0.7866321E-04	0.1694803E-03	0.4399308E-03
0.2667309E-03	0.2825693E-03	0.8266246E-04	0.1696220E-03	0.4348538E-03
0.2721142E-03	0.2736835E-03	0.8685349E-04	0.1697452E-03	0.4302823E-03
0.2774974E-03	0.2652362E-03	0.9126681E-04	0.1698508E-03	0.4263539E-03
0.2828806E-03	0.2573458E-03	0.9591908E-04	0.1699392E-03	0.4232041E-03
0.2882638E-03	0.2496773E-03	0.1007821E-03	0.1700109E-03	0.4204704E-03
0.2936471E-03	0.2425006E-03	0.1059257E-03	0.1700663E-03	0.4184928E-03
0.2990303E-03	0.2356020E-03	0.1112857E-03	0.1701057E-03	0.4169985E-03
0.3044135E-03	0.2290855E-03	0.1169499E-03	0.1701293E-03	0.4161647E-03
0.3097967E-03	0.2233479E-03	0.1228636E-03	0.1701371E-03	0.4158487E-03
0.3151800E-03	0.2169428E-03	0.1291052E-03	0.1701293E-03	0.4161773E-03
0.3205632E-03	0.2111282E-03	0.1356229E-03	0.1701057E-03	0.4170116E-03
0.3259464E-03	0.2059143E-03	0.1425215E-03	0.1700663E-03	0.4185022E-03
0.3313296E-03	0.2011773E-03	0.1496927E-03	0.1700109E-03	0.4204767E-03
0.3367129E-03	0.1959196E-03	0.1573663E-03	0.1699392E-03	0.4232251E-03
0.3420961E-03	0.1912563E-03	0.1652589E-03	0.1698508E-03	0.4263682E-03
0.3474793E-03	0.1868495E-03	0.1737251E-03	0.1697452E-03	0.4303199E-03
0.3528625E-03	0.1826578E-03	0.1826326E-03	0.1696220E-03	0.4349124E-03
0.3582458E-03	0.1786864E-03	0.1918657E-03	0.1694803E-03	0.4400047E-03
0.3636290E-03	0.1749376E-03	0.2015465E-03	0.1693194E-03	0.4460460E-03
0.3690122E-03	0.1712760E-03	0.2124061E-03	0.1691384E-03	0.4528206E-03
0.3743954E-03	0.1678535E-03	0.2231422E-03	0.1689363E-03	0.4599320E-03
0.3797787E-03	0.1646105E-03	0.2346675E-03	0.1687117E-03	0.4679897E-03
0.3851619E-03	0.1615324E-03	0.2471264E-03	0.1684632E-03	0.4771281E-03
0.3905451E-03	0.1586062E-03	0.2602508E-03	0.1681892E-03	0.4879461E-03
0.3959283E-03	0.1558263E-03	0.2738031E-03	0.1678878E-03	0.4970222E-03
0.4013115E-03	0.1531913E-03	0.2872476E-03	0.1675567E-03	0.5079956E-03
0.4066948E-03	0.1506862E-03	0.3022598E-03	0.1671935E-03	0.5203397E-03
0.4120780E-03	0.1483193E-03	0.3185100E-03	0.1667952E-03	0.5336195E-03
0.4174612E-03	0.1460817E-03	0.3362820E-03	0.1663583E-03	0.5486843E-03
0.4228445E-03	0.1439694E-03	0.3556089E-03	0.1658768E-03	0.5633641E-03
0.4282277E-03	0.1419752E-03	0.3772340E-03	0.1653519E-03	0.5784071E-03
0.4336109E-03	0.1401072E-03	0.3993701E-03	0.1647720E-03	0.5934452E-03
0.4389941E-03	0.1383662E-03	0.4135386E-03	0.1641324E-03	0.6107349E-03
0.4443774E-03	0.1367534E-03	0.4385677E-03	0.1634249E-03	0.6317785E-03



TABLE-6.

$\Delta T = 50.00000 - 50.00000 = 0.00000$

LT	ZS	ZP	ZH	ZD
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.30062269E-04	0.15399673E-03	0.61711983E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.32716384E-04	0.15969706E-03	0.59626126E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.34657884E-04	0.16033613E-03	0.57930565E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.36588840E-04	0.16092044E-03	0.56426746E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.38515303E-04	0.16145547E-03	0.54830694E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.41047165E-04	0.16194586E-03	0.53463122E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.43390455E-04	0.16239557E-03	0.51985463E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.45851397E-04	0.16280802E-03	0.50632338E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.48434431E-04	0.16318613E-03	0.49465828E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.51150184E-04	0.16353248E-03	0.48357531E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.54006814E-04	0.16384926E-03	0.47387512E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.57007153E-04	0.16413841E-03	0.46432240E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.60162636E-04	0.16440162E-03	0.45519399E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.63481376E-04	0.16464036E-03	0.44730886E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.66975654E-04	0.16485592E-03	0.44032756E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.70655067E-04	0.16504942E-03	0.43373615E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.74519979E-04	0.16522184E-03	0.42780278E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.78572511E-04	0.16537403E-03	0.42280771E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.82842020E-04	0.16550671E-03	0.41836466E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.87329839E-04	0.16562052E-03	0.41454455E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.92021786E-04	0.16571597E-03	0.41143484E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.96966582E-04	0.16579350E-03	0.40882111E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.10214016E-03	0.16585344E-03	0.40689352E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.10756410E-03	0.16589607E-03	0.40545195E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.11326609E-03	0.16592157E-03	0.40466898E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.11921437E-03	0.16593007E-03	0.40435173E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.12548848E-03	0.16592157E-03	0.40466142E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.13201102E-03	0.16589607E-03	0.40546457E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.13892361E-03	0.16585344E-03	0.40691135E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.14609138E-03	0.16579349E-03	0.40884359E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.15372655E-03	0.16571596E-03	0.41146050E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.16162617E-03	0.16562051E-03	0.41457089E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.17005811E-03	0.16550670E-03	0.41840189E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.17892446E-03	0.16537402E-03	0.42286972E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.18813615E-03	0.16522183E-03	0.42787360E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.19811066E-03	0.16504941E-03	0.43381190E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.20880963E-03	0.16485390E-03	0.44036461E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.21925274E-03	0.16464034E-03	0.44737256E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.23080963E-03	0.16440161E-03	0.45537082E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.24329581E-03	0.16413839E-03	0.46443900E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.25621399E-03	0.16384924E-03	0.47406819E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.2699879E-03	0.16353246E-03	0.48388018E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.28433902E-03	0.16318612E-03	0.49479026E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.2992411E-03	0.16280800E-03	0.5069159E-03
0.2014014	0.1980011	0.31454666E-03	0.16239555E-03	0.52033251E-03

TABLE 7

CT = 1.000000 Z1 = 0.000000 Z2 = 50.000000

BT	75	ZP	ZH	ZD	
0.27941929	0.27941929	-03	0.27201108E-04	0.15555948E-03	0.60641871E-03
0.28595327	0.28595327	-12	0.29599583E-04	0.15624423E-03	0.58537810E-03
0.29550103	0.29550103	-03	0.31181815E-04	0.15686495E-03	0.56825086E-03
0.30439097	0.30439097	-03	0.33457035E-04	0.15743908E-03	0.55381285E-03
0.31311487	0.31311487	-03	0.35623992E-04	0.15796726E-03	0.53757541E-03
0.32183867	0.32183867	-03	0.37897637E-04	0.15845345E-03	0.52426272E-03
0.33056065	0.33056065	-03	0.40277150E-04	0.15890107E-03	0.50965743E-03
0.33928249	0.33928249	-03	0.42773320E-04	0.15931307E-03	0.49583609E-03
0.34800433	0.34800433	-03	0.45394079E-04	0.15969204E-03	0.48432509E-03
0.35672617	0.35672617	-03	0.48146804E-04	0.16004021E-03	0.47310349E-03
0.36544801	0.36544801	-03	0.51037519E-04	0.16035933E-03	0.46355295E-03
0.37416985	0.37416985	-03	0.54073533E-04	0.16065176E-03	0.45427161E-03
0.38289169	0.38289169	-03	0.57262295E-04	0.16091837E-03	0.44618090E-03
0.39161353	0.39161353	-03	0.60611571E-04	0.16116072E-03	0.43735327E-03
0.40033537	0.40033537	-03	0.64129968E-04	0.16137995E-03	0.43038176E-03
0.40905721	0.40905721	-03	0.67827084E-04	0.16157708E-03	0.42401778E-03
0.41777905	0.41777905	-03	0.71713741E-04	0.16175301E-03	0.41815661E-03
0.42650089	0.42650089	-03	0.75799266E-04	0.16190850E-03	0.41326021E-03
0.43522273	0.43522273	-03	0.80076797E-04	0.16204424E-03	0.40892409E-03
0.44394457	0.44394457	-03	0.84556215E-04	0.16216078E-03	0.40518408E-03
0.45266641	0.45266641	-03	0.89237835E-04	0.16225860E-03	0.40215728E-03
0.46138825	0.46138825	-03	0.94116227E-04	0.16233812E-03	0.39962655E-03
0.47011009	0.47011009	-03	0.99195617E-04	0.16239963E-03	0.39773743E-03
0.47883193	0.47883193	-03	0.10481310E-03	0.16244341E-03	0.39638476E-03
0.48755377	0.48755377	-03	0.11047436E-03	0.16246960E-03	0.39557123E-03
0.49627561	0.49627561	-03	0.11641451E-03	0.16247832E-03	0.39529258E-03
0.50500000	0.50500000	-03	0.12263516E-03	0.16246960E-03	0.39557529E-03
0.51372184	0.51372184	-03	0.12913483E-03	0.16244341E-03	0.39638133E-03
0.52244368	0.52244368	-04	0.13697805E-03	0.16239964E-03	0.39773544E-03
0.53116552	0.53116552	-04	0.14510076E-03	0.16233812E-03	0.39964779E-03
0.53988736	0.53988736	-04	0.15065065E-03	0.16225860E-03	0.40218837E-03
0.54860920	0.54860920	-04	0.15849705E-03	0.16216078E-03	0.40521496E-03
0.55733104	0.55733104	-04	0.16684397E-03	0.16204424E-03	0.40895937E-03
0.56605288	0.56605288	-04	0.17561207E-03	0.16190851E-03	0.41331774E-03
0.57477472	0.57477472	-04	0.18476050E-03	0.16175300E-03	0.41822709E-03
0.58349656	0.58349656	-04	0.19469409E-03	0.16157708E-03	0.42409687E-03
0.59221840	0.59221840	-04	0.20492652E-03	0.16137995E-03	0.43043461E-03
0.59999999	0.59999999	-04	0.21560236E-03	0.16116072E-03	0.43737280E-03
0.60966208	0.60966208	-04	0.22671758E-03	0.16091837E-03	0.44453502E-03
0.61838392	0.61838392	-04	0.23827140E-03	0.16065176E-03	0.45443831E-03
0.62710576	0.62710576	-04	0.25024992E-03	0.16035933E-03	0.46636452E-03
0.63582760	0.63582760	-04	0.26265249E-03	0.16004019E-03	0.47943931E-03
0.64454944	0.64454944	-04	0.27548120E-03	0.15969203E-03	0.49436653E-03
0.65327128	0.65327128	-04	0.29036892E-03	0.15931306E-03	0.50965743E-03
0.66200000	0.66200000	-04	0.30673773E-03	0.15890106E-03	0.52531785E-03
0.67072184	0.67072184	-04	0.32417511E-03	0.15845344E-03	0.54231785E-03
0.67944368	0.67944368	-04	0.34325215E-03	0.15796726E-03	0.55965743E-03
0.68816552	0.68816552	-04	0.36399966E-03	0.15743907E-03	0.57757541E-03
0.69688736	0.69688736	-04	0.38623241E-03	0.15686494E-03	0.59638476E-03
0.70560920	0.70560920	-04	0.40999911E-03	0.15624422E-03	0.61583609E-03
0.71433104	0.71433104	-04	0.43527386E-03	0.15555948E-03	0.63641871E-03



TABLE-8

	LP	ZH	ZD
0.2454949E-03	0.23136469E-04	0.15272403E-03	0.58424468E-03
0.2457447E-03	0.25118646E-04	0.15338386E-03	0.56493010E-03
0.2519390E-03	0.27182907E-04	0.15399169E-03	0.54914337E-03
0.2552349E-03	0.29135522E-04	0.15455224E-03	0.53392153E-03
0.2584300E-03	0.21281177E-04	0.15506956E-03	0.51902687E-03
0.2617251E-03	0.23525919E-04	0.15554713E-03	0.50548922E-03
0.2649719E-03	0.25381028E-04	0.15598798E-03	0.49089280E-03
0.2682152E-03	0.28344767E-04	0.15639475E-03	0.47823305E-03
0.2714535E-03	0.40932886E-04	0.15676972E-03	0.46680013E-03
0.2747154E-03	0.43649498E-04	0.15711495E-03	0.45653420E-03
0.2779552E-03	0.46498301E-04	0.15743216E-03	0.44712143E-03
0.2811956E-03	0.49491949E-04	0.15772295E-03	0.43785989E-03
0.2844455E-03	0.52637570E-04	0.15798868E-03	0.42920689E-03
0.2876857E-03	0.55943082E-04	0.15823055E-03	0.42172157E-03
0.2909305E-03	0.59414294E-04	0.15844964E-03	0.41520110E-03
0.2941759E-03	0.63061023E-04	0.15864687E-03	0.40882173E-03
0.2974210E-03	0.66892352E-04	0.15882308E-03	0.40341489E-03
0.3006661E-03	0.70917809E-04	0.15897896E-03	0.39869636E-03
0.3039111E-03	0.75142229E-04	0.15911514E-03	0.39446642E-03
0.3071562E-03	0.79562712E-04	0.15923215E-03	0.39098271E-03
0.3104013E-03	0.84202883E-04	0.15933043E-03	0.38794970E-03
0.3136464E-03	0.89076889E-04	0.15941035E-03	0.38559877E-03
0.3168915E-03	0.94169343E-04	0.15947221E-03	0.38372715E-03
0.3201366E-03	0.99499042E-04	0.15951623E-03	0.38244715E-03
0.3233817E-03	0.10509458E-03	0.15954258E-03	0.38165914E-03
0.3266267E-03	0.11091687E-03	0.15955135E-03	0.38139501E-03
0.3298718E-03	0.11703481E-03	0.15954258E-03	0.38166359E-03
0.3331169E-03	0.12343463E-03	0.15951623E-03	0.38244555E-03
0.3363620E-03	0.1310410E-03	0.15947221E-03	0.38373760E-03
0.3396071E-03	0.13713377E-03	0.15941034E-03	0.38561661E-03
0.3428522E-03	0.14443203E-03	0.15933043E-03	0.38796419E-03
0.3460972E-03	0.15219137E-03	0.15923214E-03	0.39098206E-03
0.3493423E-03	0.16021116E-03	0.15911513E-03	0.39446445E-03
0.3525874E-03	0.16879741E-03	0.15897895E-03	0.39869045E-03
0.3558325E-03	0.17770265E-03	0.15882307E-03	0.40341484E-03
0.3590776E-03	0.18713909E-03	0.15864686E-03	0.40884512E-03
0.3623227E-03	0.19740679E-03	0.15844962E-03	0.41526866E-03
0.3655677E-03	0.20766534E-03	0.15823053E-03	0.42183792E-03
0.3688128E-03	0.21870006E-03	0.15798866E-03	0.42932470E-03
0.3720579E-03	0.23066839E-03	0.15772293E-03	0.43788138E-03
0.3753030E-03	0.24340929E-03	0.15743214E-03	0.44733899E-03
0.3785481E-03	0.25698275E-03	0.15711492E-03	0.45674605E-03
0.3817932E-03	0.26937305E-03	0.15676970E-03	0.46707455E-03
0.3850382E-03	0.28339361E-03	0.15639471E-03	0.47857346E-03
0.3882832E-03	0.29953672E-03	0.15598793E-03	0.49142490E-03
0.3915283E-03	0.31670127E-03	0.15554709E-03	0.50585147E-03
0.3947734E-03	0.33580245E-03	0.15506952E-03	0.52182611E-03
0.3980184E-03	0.35693276E-03	0.15455221E-03	0.53943931E-03
0.4012635E-03	0.38093775E-03	0.15399168E-03	0.55842468E-03
0.4045085E-03	0.40932886E-04	0.15338386E-03	0.56493010E-03
0.4077536E-03	0.43649498E-04	0.15272403E-03	0.58424468E-03

TABLE-9

FOR 71E 30.1 0022 20.0000

ST	ZB	ZP	ZH	ZO
0.133575-9	.49574579E-03	0.52689940E-04	0.17000978E-03	0.71844551E-03
0.143575-9	.65855135E-03	0.54453730E-04	0.17104376E-03	0.69134783E-03
0.147125-9	.45998665E-03	0.56307179E-04	0.17194879E-03	0.66824258E-04
0.1533463-9	.41849501E-03	0.58263680E-04	0.17274729E-03	0.64970597E-03
0.163575-9	.39004607E-03	0.60342631E-04	0.17345660E-03	0.63284529E-03
0.1672912-9	.7319691E-03	0.62514554E-04	0.17409043E-03	0.61580189E-03
0.174175-9	.62104061E-03	0.64820842E-04	0.17465974E-03	0.60178544E-03
0.1807412-9	.34844435E-03	0.67253467E-04	0.17517349E-03	0.58587130E-03
0.18746505-9	.32632479E-03	0.69811315E-04	0.17563904E-03	0.57177514E-03
0.19418879-9	.31075754E-03	0.72530702E-04	0.17606251E-03	0.55935074E-03
0.20091254E-00	0.29591719E-03	0.75366786E-04	0.17644904E-03	0.54773301E-03
0.20763628E-00	0.28237894E-03	0.78388783E-04	0.17680300E-03	0.53757071E-03
0.21436003E-00	.26916423E-03	0.81544182E-04	0.17712813E-03	0.52783653E-03
0.22108377E-00	.25607899E-03	0.84894814E-04	0.17742764E-03	0.51840144E-03
0.22780752E-00	0.24411618E-03	0.88404620E-04	0.17770435E-03	0.51022514E-03
0.23453126E-00	0.23285983E-03	0.92117669E-04	0.17796068E-03	0.50293817E-03
0.24125500E-00	0.22263551E-03	0.96010952E-04	0.17819879E-03	0.49684525E-03
0.24797875E-00	0.21227938E-03	0.10012543E-03	0.17842061E-02	0.49082542E-03
0.25470250E-00	0.20267378E-03	0.10443293E-03	0.17862782E-03	0.48573453E-03
0.26142624E-00	0.19392596E-03	0.10898997E-03	0.17882199E-03	0.48173792E-03
0.26814998E-00	0.18557075E-03	0.11374651E-03	0.17900448E-03	0.47832174E-03
0.27487371E-00	0.17749772E-03	0.11878961E-03	0.17917658E-03	0.47546391E-03
0.28159747E-00	0.17010577E-03	0.12403427E-03	0.17933945E-03	0.47347948E-03
0.28832120E-00	0.16309451E-03	0.12961065E-03	0.17949418E-03	0.47219933E-03
0.29504494E-00	0.15648084E-03	0.13539359E-03	0.17964177E-03	0.47143620E-03
0.30176868E-00	0.15019226E-03	0.14153582E-03	0.17978319E-03	0.47151127E-03
0.30849242E-00	0.14423035E-03	0.14795449E-03	0.17991935E-03	0.47210418E-03
0.31521617E-00	0.13868195E-03	0.15470611E-03	0.18005112E-03	0.47343918E-03
0.32193990E-00	0.13341341E-03	0.16190215E-03	0.18017935E-03	0.47549493E-03
0.32866364E-00	0.12841847E-03	0.16929516E-03	0.18030490E-03	0.47801853E-03
0.33538738E-00	0.12377948E-03	0.17728680E-03	0.18042860E-03	0.48144488E-03
0.34211112E-00	0.11933455E-03	0.18563718E-03	0.18055128E-03	0.48552300E-03
0.34883486E-00	0.11517308E-03	0.19424763E-03	0.18067382E-03	0.49009445E-03
0.35555860E-00	0.11125629E-03	0.20333134E-03	0.18079710E-03	0.49558472E-03
0.36228234E-00	0.10756769E-03	0.21288946E-03	0.18092206E-03	0.50207920E-03
0.36900608E-00	0.10412095E-03	0.22363592E-03	0.18104968E-03	0.50880654E-03
0.37572983E-00	0.10084244E-03	0.23427963E-03	0.18118104E-03	0.51630311E-03
0.38245256E-00	0.97796580E-04	0.24576894E-03	0.18131727E-03	0.52488279E-03
0.38917730E-00	0.94932389E-04	0.25809191E-03	0.18145967E-03	0.53448296E-03
0.39590104E-00	0.92244366E-04	0.27181102E-03	0.18160964E-03	0.54466502E-03
0.40262478E-00	0.89785497E-04	0.28682211E-03	0.18176882E-03	0.55518543E-03
0.40934852E-00	0.87434695E-04	0.29729504E-03	0.18193903E-03	0.56683655E-03
0.41607226E-00	0.85219404E-04	0.31195250E-03	0.18212243E-03	0.57930528E-03
0.42279600E-00	0.8312511E-04	0.32772758E-03	0.18232154E-03	0.59326413E-03
0.42951974E-00	0.8115051E-04	0.34484968E-03	0.18253937E-03	0.60871755E-03
0.43624348E-00	0.79377907E-04	0.36285516E-03	0.18277957E-03	0.62442287E-03
0.44296722E-00	0.77795270E-04	0.37813818E-03	0.18304665E-03	0.64127755E-03
0.44969096E-00	0.76399515E-04	0.39777234E-03	0.18334623E-03	0.65754809E-03
0.45641470E-00	0.75182415E-04	0.41522828E-03	0.18368548E-03	0.67706616E-03
0.46313844E-00	0.7413911E-04	0.43590777E-03	0.18407373E-03	0.69792335E-03
0.46986218E-00	0.73261987E-04	0.46432928E-03	0.18452844E-03	0.72167258E-03



TABLE-10

TABLE-10 FOR Z = 40.000000 20.000000

LC	ZC	ZP	ZH	ZC
0.17777777	0.49174579E-03	0.40455108E-04	0.16520501E-03	0.70140590E-02
0.17777777	0.46531694E-03	0.42338392E-04	0.16646525E-03	0.67412017E-02
0.17777777	0.43911631E-03	0.44312984E-04	0.16757927E-03	0.65100855E-02
0.21293472	0.41761179E-03	0.46382193E-04	0.16857166E-03	0.63256564E-02
0.21293472	0.39742954E-03	0.48552277E-04	0.16946148E-03	0.61544329E-02
0.21293472	0.37751643E-03	0.50830050E-04	0.17026388E-03	0.59861036E-02
0.21293472	0.36026911E-03	0.53222085E-04	0.17099104E-03	0.58448222E-02
0.22343757	0.34174702E-03	0.55736749E-04	0.17165294E-03	0.56843670E-02
0.22343757	0.32397841E-03	0.58383035E-04	0.17225782E-03	0.55461926E-02
0.23375674	0.30811214E-03	0.61162037E-04	0.17281261E-03	0.54208678E-02
0.23375674	0.29335985E-03	0.64072283E-04	0.17332317E-03	0.53075530E-02
0.24403091	0.27960262E-03	0.67139112E-04	0.17379450E-03	0.52053622E-02
0.24916799	0.26622337E-03	0.70373289E-04	0.17423091E-03	0.51082756E-02
0.25430506	0.25302541E-03	0.73744836E-04	0.17463616E-03	0.50140639E-02
0.25944217	0.24113188E-03	0.77303489E-04	0.17501352E-03	0.49344888E-02
0.26457924	0.22991813E-03	0.81043193E-04	0.17536592E-03	0.48632724E-02
0.26971633	0.21946659E-03	0.84954170E-04	0.17569590E-03	0.48011066E-02
0.27485342	0.20919585E-03	0.89083334E-04	0.17600581E-03	0.47428499E-02
0.27999051	0.19965796E-03	0.93384846E-04	0.17629773E-03	0.46934053E-02
0.28512758	0.19094627E-03	0.97921541E-04	0.17657356E-03	0.46544136E-02
0.29026467	0.18247055E-03	0.10266111E-03	0.17683506E-03	0.46196672E-02
0.29540175	0.17455986E-03	0.10763828E-03	0.17708382E-03	0.45928196E-02
0.30053885	0.16722968E-03	0.11284624E-03	0.17732137E-03	0.45739729E-02
0.30567592	0.16012847E-03	0.11830719E-03	0.17754911E-03	0.45598456E-02
0.31081301	0.15356691E-03	0.12402290E-03	0.17776841E-03	0.45535822E-02
0.31595009	0.14758398E-03	0.13001442E-03	0.17798055E-03	0.45537895E-02
0.32108717	0.14214726E-03	0.13627711E-03	0.17818679E-03	0.45593653E-02
0.32622426	0.13739960E-03	0.14288068E-03	0.17838837E-03	0.45726508E-02
0.33136134	0.13307619E-03	0.14973637E-03	0.17858651E-03	0.45908486E-02
0.33649844	0.12887279E-03	0.15705272E-03	0.17878245E-03	0.46170796E-02
0.34163551	0.12484011E-03	0.16456410E-03	0.17897741E-03	0.46478162E-02
0.34677260	0.11688255E-03	0.17257248E-03	0.17917271E-03	0.46862784E-02
0.35190968	0.11283188E-03	0.18106189E-03	0.17936966E-03	0.47326342E-02
0.35704676	0.10894271E-03	0.18974728E-03	0.17956968E-03	0.47825967E-02
0.36218385	0.10534826E-03	0.19908611E-03	0.17977428E-03	0.48342085E-02
0.36732094	0.10195327E-03	0.20917716E-03	0.17998508E-03	0.48911350E-02
0.37245801	0.98743310E-04	0.21917346E-03	0.18020387E-03	0.49814064E-02
0.37759510	0.95810121E-04	0.22990477E-03	0.18043260E-03	0.50614743E-02
0.38273218	0.92998479E-04	0.24137910E-03	0.18067348E-03	0.51508103E-02
0.38786927	0.90419341E-04	0.25379363E-03	0.18092902E-03	0.52514170E-02
0.39300635	0.87979470E-04	0.26609534E-03	0.18120205E-03	0.53527685E-02
0.39814344	0.85724585E-04	0.27933417E-03	0.18149593E-03	0.54613466E-02
0.40328052	0.83651699E-04	0.29261977E-03	0.18181452E-03	0.55814796E-02
0.40841761	0.81673605E-04	0.30734296E-03	0.18216240E-03	0.57118201E-02
0.41355470	0.79844891E-04	0.32319525E-03	0.18254541E-03	0.58562553E-02
0.41869179	0.78144800E-04	0.34057955E-03	0.18297014E-03	0.60179251E-02
0.42382888	0.76573582E-04	0.35968270E-03	0.18344057E-03	0.61997123E-02
0.42896597	0.75130317E-04	0.38085496E-03	0.18396121E-03	0.64014454E-02
0.43410306	0.73806070E-04	0.39222783E-03	0.18453200E-03	0.66077997E-02
0.43924015	0.72584122E-04	0.41251876E-03	0.18516393E-03	0.67722669E-02
0.44437724	0.71457540E-04	0.42906678E-03	0.18584716E-03	0.69359271E-02



TABLE - II

DEFLECTION FOR  $Z_L = 50.0000Z_2 - 20.00000$ 

RT	ZL	ZP	ZH	ZD
0.21983172E	0.49574379E-03	0.26114921E-04	0.16254019E-03	0.6946089E-03
0.22399308E	0.46495189E-03	0.26301888E-04	0.16390262E-03	0.66715638E-03
0.22815445E	0.43662352E-03	0.43379522E-04	0.16511159E-03	0.64401443E-03
0.23231581E	0.41607543E-03	0.42554361E-04	0.16619272E-03	0.62562250E-03
0.23647718E	0.39613512E-03	0.44031447E-04	0.16716592E-03	0.60833248E-03
0.24063854E	0.37627980E-03	0.47217076E-04	0.16804695E-03	0.59164382E-03
0.24479991E	0.35619591E-03	0.49716616E-04	0.16884853E-03	0.57746105E-03
0.24896127E	0.33942333E-03	0.52337530E-04	0.16958107E-03	0.56135192E-03
0.25312264E	0.32239849E-03	0.55086032E-04	0.17025319E-03	0.54773770E-03
0.25728402E	0.30633557E-03	0.57971048E-04	0.17087214E-03	0.53517875E-03
0.26144537E	0.29164257E-03	0.61000083E-04	0.17144406E-03	0.52408671E-03
0.26560674E	0.27774323E-03	0.64163781E-04	0.17197421E-03	0.51388121E-03
0.26976811E	0.26425647E-03	0.67485894E-04	0.17246715E-03	0.50420950E-03
0.27392947E	0.25098860E-03	0.70976949E-04	0.17292684E-03	0.49489239E-03
0.27809083E	0.23904745E-03	0.74637692E-04	0.17335676E-03	0.48704190E-03
0.28225220E	0.22796066E-03	0.78460170E-04	0.17376002E-03	0.48018084E-03
0.28641357E	0.21729065E-03	0.82480109E-04	0.17413937E-03	0.47391012E-03
0.29057493E	0.20705042E-03	0.86686484E-04	0.17449730E-03	0.46823420E-03
0.29473630E	0.19766154E-03	0.91082626E-04	0.17483609E-03	0.46358025E-03
0.29889766E	0.18895069E-03	0.95707572E-04	0.17515780E-03	0.45981606E-03
0.30305903E	0.18038997E-03	0.10051004E-03	0.17546434E-03	0.45636435E-03
0.30722039E	0.17257191E-03	0.10356261E-03	0.17575750E-03	0.45389208E-03
0.31138176E	0.16524588E-03	0.1082176E-03	0.17603894E-03	0.45210458E-03
0.31554312E	0.15817303E-03	0.11633862E-03	0.17631027E-03	0.45082191E-03
0.31970450E	0.15166111E-03	0.12109057E-03	0.17657301E-03	0.45032469E-03
0.32386585E	0.14547630E-03	0.12811691E-03	0.17682864E-03	0.45042185E-03
0.32802722E	0.13965521E-03	0.13440323E-03	0.17707860E-03	0.45113715E-03
0.33218858E	0.13413940E-03	0.14008335E-03	0.17732433E-03	0.45251615E-03
0.33634995E	0.12898190E-03	0.14787708E-03	0.17756728E-03	0.45443226E-03
0.34051131E	0.12417045E-03	0.155917640E-03	0.17780890E-03	0.45713573E-03
0.34467268E	0.11956738E-03	0.16286617E-03	0.17805069E-03	0.46028474E-03
0.34883405E	0.11524564E-03	0.17068624E-03	0.17829428E-03	0.46424608E-03
0.35299541E	0.11122424E-03	0.17905375E-03	0.17854109E-03	0.46881908E-03
0.35715678E	0.10742729E-03	0.18774045E-03	0.17879307E-03	0.47396081E-03
0.36131814E	0.10387255E-03	0.19710228E-03	0.17905204E-03	0.48003286E-03
0.36547951E	0.10051671E-03	0.20696470E-03	0.17932004E-03	0.486890145E-03
0.36964088E	0.97407271E-04	0.21692167E-03	0.17959932E-03	0.49392819E-03
0.37380224E	0.94489927E-04	0.22761832E-03	0.17989238E-03	0.50198065E-03
0.37796361E	0.91741200E-04	0.23917277E-03	0.18020206E-03	0.51111160E-03
0.38212498E	0.89209937E-04	0.25143620E-03	0.18053159E-03	0.52117762E-03
0.38628634E	0.86719232E-04	0.26442458E-03	0.18088467E-03	0.53112847E-03
0.39044769E	0.84617532E-04	0.27821466E-03	0.18126566E-03	0.54209768E-03
0.39460906E	0.82532217E-04	0.29280360E-03	0.18167965E-03	0.55406565E-03
0.39877043E	0.80481161E-04	0.30842871E-03	0.18213290E-03	0.56724856E-03
0.40293179E	0.78493452E-04	0.32526317E-03	0.18263250E-03	0.58165977E-03
0.40709315E	0.76551900E-04	0.34344079E-03	0.1831879E-03	0.59787899E-03
0.41125452E	0.74657640E-04	0.36313988E-03	0.1838039E-03	0.61632861E-03
0.41541589E	0.7280035E-04	0.37421177E-03	0.18448446E-03	0.63726980E-03
0.41957725E	0.70981320E-04	0.38621176E-03	0.18523185E-03	0.66088677E-03
0.42373861E	0.6920073E-04	0.40004283E-03	0.18604867E-03	0.68654351E-03
0.42789997E	0.67459021E-04	0.415025895E-03	0.18693780E-03	0.71488555E-03

TABLE 12

DYNAMIC LOAD FACTORS BY BUCKINGHAM

EQUATION [30]

Design Load W	Dynamic Load W <sub>d</sub>	Ratio W <sub>d</sub> / W
625	1567	2.52
725	1465	2.02
2080	4580	2.2
2939	8326	2.84
4160	9770	2.35
5270	12195	2.31

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 The following are the main conclusions drawn out of the present investigation :

- a) The worst loading position of the gears is near the pitch point.
- b) The maximum dynamic load factor is 2.86.
- c) The dynamic load factor is different at different speeds. It attains the maximum value near the resonance frequency of the system and as the speed increases it decreases. At higher speeds the dynamic factor for all gear tooth combinations is approximate equal.

#### 4.2 SCOPE FOR FURTHER WORK :

The present investigation has the following features in comparison with other work in this field :

- (A) It is the first attempt to evaluate, through theoretical analysis, the combined mesh stiffness of the gear system. In earlier work, the mesh stiffness characteristics were either chosen arbitrarily or an estimate was made experimentally. Nakamura 23 chose a square wave pattern and Seireg 25 analysis with a trapezoidal pattern.
- (B) In almost all the investigations, the transmission ratio was taken to be unity. In this case some of the characteristics are identical about the central positions. If the numbers of teeth of pinion and gear are different, this symmetry about the central positions is destroyed. In the

present investigation gear combinations with unequal number of teeth have also been analysed.

(C) However the present investigation is far from the ideal one.

Some significant assumptions are made here. In order to refine the results obtained, this work should be extended in the following way :

- (a) The damping factor should be determined accurately and the analysis should be done with the refined value of the damping factor.
- (b) Some provisions should be made to take into account the frictional forces and the impact of the teeth.
- (c) Though provisions have been made in the present analysis to take accounts of the effect of the pitch error and the profile error, no computation is performed with these errors. It is suggested that the dynamic factors should be computed in the presence of these errors.

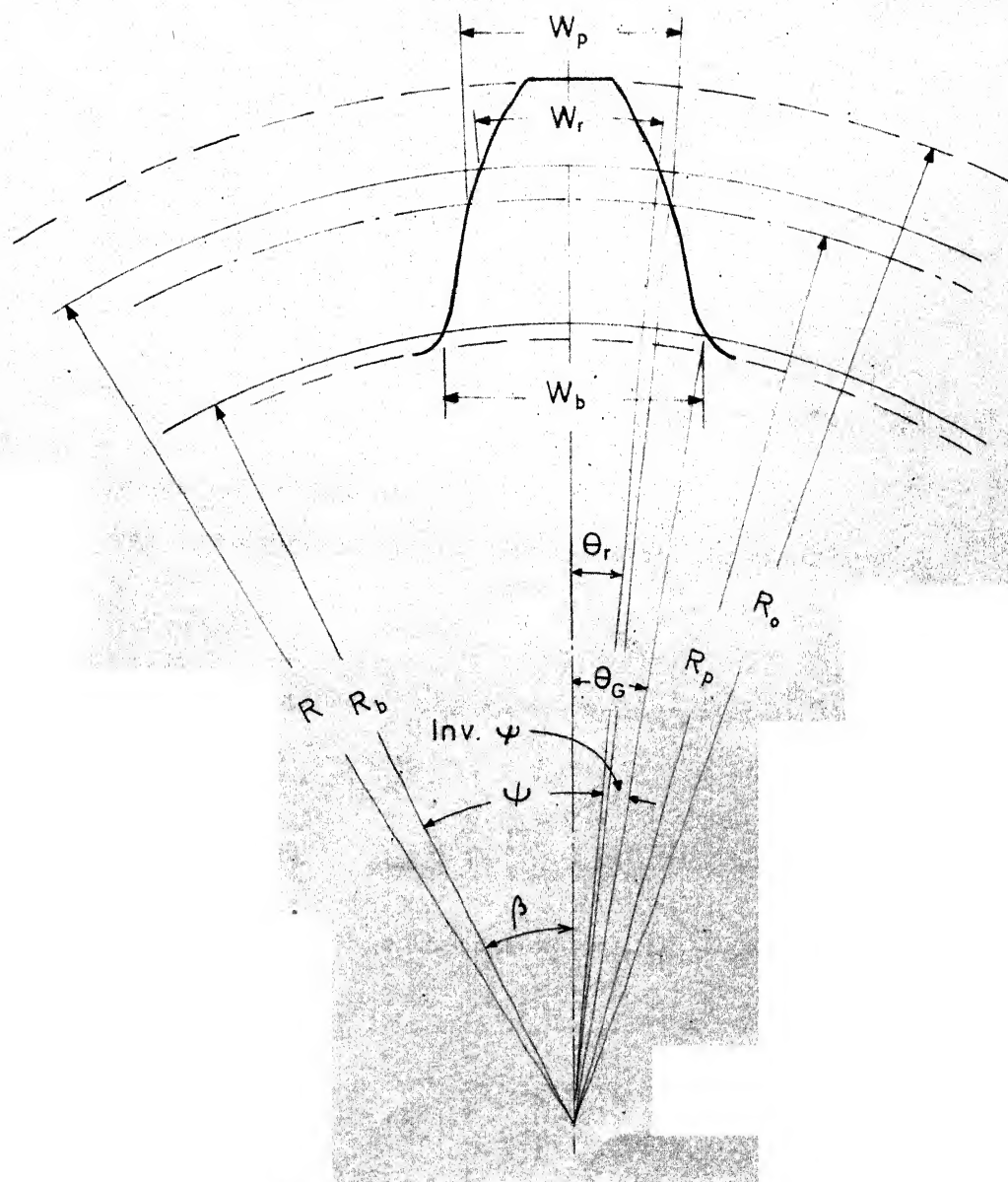


FIG. A-1. Tooth geometry

(b) THE INCLINATION OF THE NORMAL TO THE MEDIAN LINE  
INCLINATION TO THE BASE-RADIUS

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= \psi + \text{inv } (\psi) - \theta_b \\ &= \tan \psi - \theta_b \\ &= \frac{\pi}{R_b} - \theta_b\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

$$\beta' = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta \quad (5)$$

$\rho$  = radius of curvature  $\rho$  of the profile at the position

(c) CO-ORDINATE TRANSFORMATION

The co-ordinates of the contact point in fixed system

$$P (-R_b, \rho)$$

The co-ordinates of the intersecting point on the median

$$Q (-R_b, \rho - h)$$

where  $h = R_b (\tan \psi - \tan \beta)$

The transformation to the tooth-base-system is carried out according to,

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = M_{or} \quad M_{rs} \begin{bmatrix} X_s \\ Y_s \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$M_{or} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\bar{x} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$M_{rs} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta & 0 \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

Where

$$\bar{x} = R_o - \bar{x}_o$$

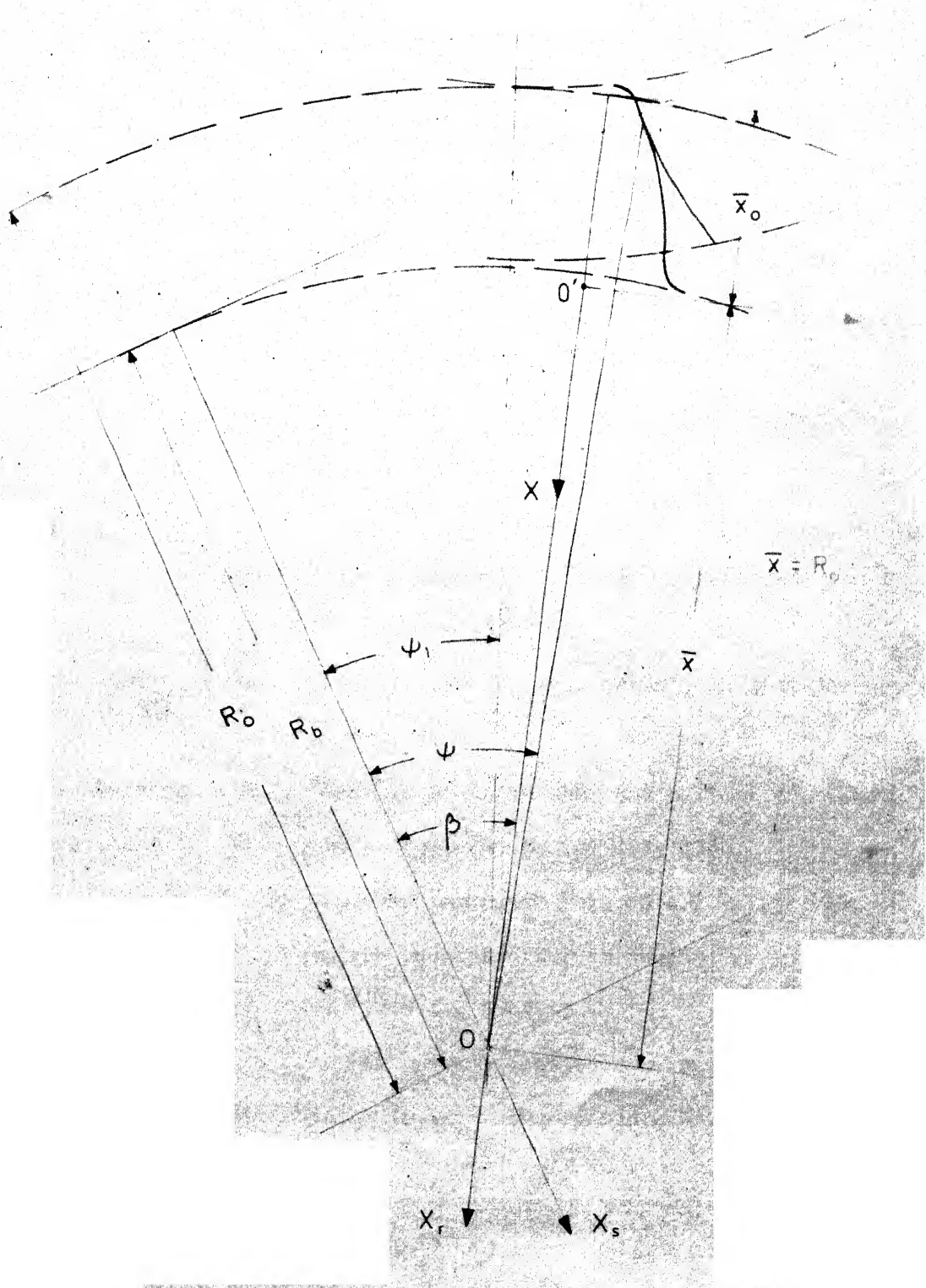


FIG A-2 Co-ordinate transformation



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\* Only cross reference because the articles are not available in  
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## TAPERED GEARS

## DEFLECTION

CIBJOB  
CIBFTC MAIN

## DEFLECTIONS OF GEAR TOOTH

THIS PROGRAMME THE STATIC DEFLECTION AND STIFFNESS  
BY USING THE COMPLEX VARIABLE METHOD

REAL INVP,INVT,INRO,NU,INTV

DIMENSION BTX(200)

DIMENSION TABL(6,4)

COMMON/LXX/ L

COMMON/LY/NU

DIMENSION T(6 ),BB(20,20),AA(20,20),BX(6 ),AX(6 ),ZA(5,10),  
ZB(5,10),Z(5),RP(3),ROT(5),RB(5),RO(2,300),RIN(5),H(5),YB(5),XBR(

25),ZG(300),ZP(300),ZD(300),ZH(300)  
DIMENSION VG(200),UG(200),VP(200),UP(200),GXP(200),GYP(200),  
IGX(200),GY(200),PX(200),PY(200),PXP(200),PYP(200) XS(10) ,

1 XBP(5),XBC(5) ,A(4),B(4)

DIMENSION TABLE(200,4),TABGP(200,4),TABGC(200,4)

DIMENSION GXC(200),GYC(200) ,PXC(200)(PYC(200)

DIMENSION XX(2,200),XY(2,200),XZ(2,200)

PRNG=20.

PRINT102

READ 100,(T(J),(AA(I,J),I=1,4),J=1,6)

PRINT100,(T(J),(AA(I,J),I=1,4),J=1,6)

PRINT101

READ 100,(T(J),(BB(I,J),I=1,4),J=1,6)

PRINT100,(T(J),(BB(I,J),I=1,4),J=1,6)

PRINT104

READ 100,Z(1),Z(2),XM,PRNG,W

PRINT100,Z(1),Z(2),XM,PRNG,W

PRNG=PRNG\*3.1416/180.

E=30000

XNU=.3

C=E/(2.\*(1.+XNU))

## MAPPING COEFF CALCULATION

DO 10 L=1,2

TX=Z(L)

DO 10 I=1,4

DO 5 J=1,6

BX(J)=BB(I,J)

AX(J)=AA(I,J)

CONTINUE

CALL DTABLE(T,BX,TABL,6,2,TRUBL,4)

IF (TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96

ZB(L,I)=F9ENT(T,BX,TABL,6,2,I,TX,TRUBL,4)

IF (TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96

CALL DTABLE(T,AX,TABL,6,2,TRUBL,4)

## TAPERED GEARS

DEFLECTION 2

```

      IF (TRUBL.NE.1.1) GOTO 96
      ZA(L,I)=FNEWT(T,AX,TABL,6,2,1,TX,TRUBL,4)
      IF (TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96
10    CONTINUE
C
C      TOOTH PROFILE CALCULATION
C
      DO 50 L=1,2
      DO 15 I=1,4
      A(I)=ZA(L,I)
      B(I)=ZB(L,I)
C      PRINT106,L,A(I),B(I)
15    CONTINUE
      GOTO(20,35),L
20    VG(1)=0.
      UG(1)=0.
C
C      PROFILE FOR GEAR
C
      PRINT107,L
      DO 25 J=1,200
      V=VG(J)
      U=0.
      CALL COMAP(U,V,A,B,X,Y)
      GXP(J)=X
      GYP(J)=Y
C      IF(J/20*20.EQ.J) PRINT108,V,X,Y
      VG(J+1)=VG(J)+.01
25    CONTINUE
C
C      CENTRAL LINE FOR GEAR
C
      PRINT109,L
      DO 30 J=1,200
      V=0.
      U=UG(J)
      CALL COMAP(U,V,A,B,X,Y)
      GXC(J)=X
      GYC(J)=Y
C      IF(J/20*20.EQ.J) PRINT108,U,X,Y
      UG(J+1)=UG(J)+.005
30    CONTINUE
      GOTO 50
35    VP(1)=0.
      UP(1)=0.
C
C      PROFILE FOR PINION
C
      PRINT107,L
      DO 40 J=1,200
      V=VP(J)
      U=0.
      CALL COMAP(U,V,A,B,X,Y)

```

## TAPERED GEARS

DEFLECTION 3

```

      PXP(J)=X
      PYP(J)=Y
C      IF(J/20*20.EQ.J) PRINT108,V,X,Y
      VP(J+1)=VP(J)+.01
40     CONTINUE
C
C      CENTRAL LINE FOR PINION
C
C      PRINT1.9,L
      DO 45 J=1,200
      V=0.0
      U=UP(J)
      CALL COMAP(U,V,A,B,X,Y)
      PXC(J)=X
      PYC(J)=Y
C      IF(J/20*20.EQ.J) PRINT108,U,X,Y
      UP(J+1)=UP(J)+.002
45     CONTINUE
50     CONTINUE
C
C      TOOTH THICKNESS AND ORIGIN LOCATION
C
      DO 65 L=1,2
      RP(L)=Z(L)*XM/2.
      ROT(L)=RP(L)+XM
      RIN(L)=RP(L)-1.25*XM
      RB(L)=RP(L)*COS(PRNG)
      SHIP=ARCOS(RB(L)/RP(L))
      SHIT=ARCOS(RB(L)/ROT(L))
      INVP=TAN(SHIP)-SHIP
      INVT=TAN(SHIT)-SHIT
      YCP=3.1416*XM/4.0
      YTIP=(YCP/RP(L)+INVP-INVT)*ROT(L)
      YTIP=YTIP/XM
      YB(L)=YCP/RP(L)+INVP
      GOTO(55,60),L
55     CONTINUE
      CALL DTABLE(GYP,GXP,TABLE,200,3,TRUBL,4)
      XTIP=FNEWI(GYP,GXP,TABLE,200,3,2,YTIP,TRUBL,4)
      XTIP=XTIP*XM
      XBR(L)=ROT(L)-ABS(XTIP)
C      PRINT120,L,XTIP
      GOTO 65
60     CALL DTABLE(PYP,PXP,TABLE,200,3,TRUBL,4)
      XTIP=FNEWI(PYP,PXP,TABLE,200,3,2,YTIP,TRUBL,4)
      XTIP=XTIP*XM
      XBR(L)=ROT(L)-ABS(XTIP)
C      PRINT120,L,XTIP
65     CONTINUE
C
C      CALCULATION FOR ENGAGEMENT RANGE
C
      SUM=(RB(1)+RB(2))*TAN(PRNG)

```



```

SH1=ARCOS(RB(1)/ROT(1))
INRO=RB(1)*TAN(SH1)
SH2=ARCOS(RB(2)/ROT(2))
RO2=RB(2)*TAN(SH2)
FNRO=SUM-RO2
INTV=INRO-FNRO
NSTEPS=100
HSTEP=INTV/FLOAT(NSTEPS)
RO(1,1)=INRO
DO 70 I=2,101
RO(1,I)=RO(1,I-1)-HSTEP
DO 75 I=1,101
RO(2,I)=SUM-RO(1,I)

```

C  
C  
C  
DIVIDED DIFF TABLE FOR GEAR

```

CALL DTABLE(GXP,VG,TABGP,200,3,TRUBL,4)
IF(TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96
CALL DTABLE(GXC,UG,TABGC,200,3,TRUBL,4)
IF(TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96

```

C  
C  
C  
DIVIDED DIFF TABLE FOR PINION

```

CALL DTABLE(PXP,VP,TABPP,200,3,TRUBL,4)
IF(TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96
CALL DTABLE(PXC,UP,TABPC,200,3,TRUBL,4)
IF(TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96

```

C  
C  
C  
DEFLECTIONS ALONG THE PATH OF V CONTACT

```

DO 95 J=1,101
DO 90 L=1,2
DO 75 K=1,4
A(K)=ZA(L,K)
B(K)=ZB(L,K)
CONTINUE
XS(1)=-RB(L)
XS(2)=RO(L,J)
XS(3)=1.
BT=RO(L,J)/RB(L)-YB(L)
IF(L.EQ.2) BTX(J)=BT
H(L)=RO(L,J)-RB(L)*TAN(BT)
XBAR=XBR(L)
CALL TRSFN(XS,BT,XBAR,XBP)
XP=XBP(1)/XM
YP=XBP(2)/XM
XS(2)=XS(2)-H(L)
CALL TRSFN(XS,BT,XBAR,XBC)
XC=XBC(1)/XM
YC=XBC(2)/XM
GOTO(30,45),L
80 GALT=FNENT(GXP,VG,TABGP,200,3,1,XP,TRUBL,4)
IF(TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96
GU=FNENT(GXC,UG,TABGC,200,3,1,XC,TRUBL,4)
IF(TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96
BT=1.5708-BT

```

## TAPERED GEARS

DEFLECTION 5

```

130 FORMAT(10X,5F15.8)
CALL DFLN(W,GALP,GU,BT,A,B,ZW)
ZG(J)=ZW
GOTO 90
85 PALP=FNEWT(PXP,VP,TABPP,200,3,1,XP,TRUBL,4)
   IF(TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96
PU=FNEWT(PXC,UP,TABPC,200,3,1,XC,TRUBL,4)
   IF(TRUBL.NE.0.0) GOTO 96
BT=1.5708-BT
CALL DFLN(W,PALP,PU,BT,A,B,ZW)
ZP(J)=ZW
90 CONTINUE
HG=H(1)
HP=H(2)
XA=(1.-NU**2)/E
XBB=(4.0*W*RO(1,J)*RO(2,J))/(3.1416*SUM)
XCC=SQRT(2.*XA*XBB)
XN=NU/(2.*(1.-NU))
XZG=ALOG(2.*HG/XCC)-XN
XZP=ALOG(2.*HP/XCC)-XN
ZH(J)=2.*W*(1.-NU**2)*(XZG+XZP)/(3.1416*E)
ZD(J)=ZG(J)+ZP(J)+ZH(J)
PRINT160,BTX(J),ZG(J),ZP(J),ZH(J),ZD(J)
95 CONTINUE
96 PRINT115,TRUBL
BTP=BTT(101)-BTT(1)
DO 98 J=1,101
BTX(J)=BTX(J)-BTP/2.-BTX(1)
XX(J)=W/ZD(J)
98 CONTINUE
C
C      INPUT --OUTPUT FORMATS
C
100 FORMAT(5X,F10.5,4F15.8)
101 FORMAT(5X,*NO-OF-TEETH*,*B1*,20X,*B2*,20X,*B3*,20X,*B4*,20X/)
102 FORMAT(5X,*NO-OF-TEETH*,*A1*,20X,*A2*,20X,*A3*,20X,*A4*,20X/)
103 FORMAT(5X,2(F10.5,5X),3(F15.8,5X))
104 FORMAT(5X,*GEAR TEETH*,6X,*PINION TEETH*,6X,*MODULE*,10X,*PR
1  ANGLE*,12X,*LOAD*/)
105 FORMAT(5X,*MAPPING COEFF FOR GEAR-*,12/5X,20(1H-)/5X,*L*,10X,*A1*,15X,*
1  ,15X,*B1*, /)
106 FORMAT(5X,12/5X,F15.8,5X,F15.8/)
107 FORMAT(5X,*PROFILE FOR GEAR-*,12/5X,15(1H-)/10X,*V*,20X,*X*,20X,*Y*/)
1  ,15X/)
108 FORMAT(5X,3(F15.8,5X))
109 FORMAT(5X,*CENTRAL LINE OF GEAR -*,12/5X,20(1H-)/
1  10X,*U*,20X,*X*,20X,*Y*/)
110 FORMAT(5X,14,F15.8)
113 FORMAT(10X,*TRUBL*,F5.2)
120 FORMAT(5X,*TOOTH TIP CO-ORD FOR GEAR*,12,*IS*,F15.8/)
125 FORMAT(10X,*FOR GEAR *,12,5X/5X,*LOAD POSITION=*,F15.8/5X,*INTERSECT
1  ION WITH C L=*,F15.8/5X,*RC3LINATION*,F15.8/5X,30(1H-)/)
160 FORMAT(5X,5F15.8)

```



STOP

END

CIBFTC COMP

SUBROUTINE COMAP(U,V,A,B,X,Y)

DIMENSION A(5),B(5)

COMPLEX Z,ZHI,SUM,CMPLX

5 ZHI=CMPLX(U,V)

SUM=(0.,0.)

DO 10 I=1,4

10 SUM=SUM+A(I)/(ZHI+B(I))

Z=ZHI-SUM

X=REAL(Z)

Y=AIMAG(Z)

RETURN

END

C  
CIBFTC TRSF

SUBROUTINE TRSFM(XS,BT,XBAR,X)

C THE CO-ORD. OF THE CONTACT POINT IN THE TOOTH SYSTEM OF

C CO-ORD. ARE CALCULATED BY USING TRANSFORMATION MATRICES

DIMENSION A(10,10),B(10,10),C(10,10),XS(10),X(10)

N=2

NN=N+1

C  
C A-MATRIX INITIALIZATION

A(1,1)=COS(BT)

A(1,2)=-SIN(BT)

A(1,3)=0.

A(2,1)=SIN(BT)

A(2,2)=COS(BT)

A(2,3)=0.0

A(3,1)=0.0

A(3,2)=0.0

A(3,3)=1.

C  
C B-MATRIX INITIALIZATION

DO 10 I=1,NN

DO 10 J=1,NN

B(I,J)=0.

IF(I.EQ.J) B(I,J)=1.

CONTINUE

B(1,3)=XBAR

C  
C MATRIX MULTIPLICATION

DO 20 I=1,NN

DO 20 J=1,NN

C(I,J)=0.

DO 20 K=1,NN

C(I,J)=C(I,J)+B(I,K)\*A(K,J)

CONTINUE

```

C
C   TOOTH--SYSTEM --CO-ORDINATES
C
      DO 30 I=1,NN
      X(I)=0.
      DO 30 J=1,NN
      X(I)=X(I)+C(I,J)*XS(J)
30  CONTINUE
C   PRINT90,L,J
C   PRINT100,(XS(I),I=1,2),(X(I),I=1,2)
90  FORMAT(5X,*CO-ORD TRANS FOR GEAR*,I2,*FOR POSITION*,I4/)
100 FORMAT(5X,2F15.8/5X,2F15.8/)
      RETURN
      END

```

## CIBFTC DTAB

```

      SUBROUTINE DTAB(X,Y,TABLE,N,M,TRUBL,K)
C   THE DIVIDED DIFF. TABLE FOR THE INPUT VALUES OF X,Y,
C   ARE CALCULATED FOR THE REQUIRED ORDER AND RETURNED TO THE
C   CALLING PROGRAMME FOR THE FURTHER INTERPOLATION
      DIMENSION X(N),Y(N),TABLE(N,K)
      IF(M.LT.N)GOTO 2
      TRUBL=1.
      RETURN
C   CALCULATE FIRST ORDER DIFF
2     NM1=N-1
      DO 3 I=1,NM1
      TABLE(I,1)=(Y(I+1)-Y(I))/(X(I+1)-X(I))
      IF(M.LE.1)GOTO 6
C   CALCULATE HIGHER-ORDER DIFF
      DO 5 J=2,M
      DO 5 I=J,NM1
      ISUB=I+1-J
      TABLE(I,J)=(TABLE(I,J-1)-TABLE(I-1,J-1))/(X(I+1)-X(ISUB))
5     TRUBL=0.0
6     RETURN
      END

```

## CIBFTC FNEW

```

      FUNCTION FNEW(X,Y,TABLE,N,M,IDEGB,XARG,TRUBL,K)
      DIMENSION X(N),Y(N),TABLE(N,K)
      IF(IDEGB.LE.M) GOTO 2
      TRUBL=1.
      FNEW=0.0
      RETURN
C   SEARCH X-VECTOR FOR ELEMENT.73=7 97
2     DO 4 I=1,N
      IF(I.EQ.N.OR.XARG.LE.X(I)) GOTO 5
4     MAX=I+IDEGB/2
C   INSURE THAT ALL REQUIRED-DIFF ARE IN TABLE
      IF(MAX.GT.N) MAX=N
      IF(MAX.LE.IDEGB) MAX=IDEGB+1
C   COMPUTE INTERPOLANT-VALUE
      YEST=TABLE(MAX-1,IDEGB)

```

## TAPERED GEARS

DEFLECTION 8

```

      IF(IDEGLS.1) GOTO 13
      IDEGM1=IDEGL-1
      DO 12 I=1, IDEGM1
      ISUB1=MAX-1
      ISUB2=IDEGL-1
12     YEST=YEST*(XARG-X(ISUB1))+TABLE(1SUB1-1, ISUB2)
13     ISUB1=MAX-IDEGL
      TRUBL=0.0
      FNEWT=YEST*(XARG-X(ISUB1))+Y(ISUB1)
      RETURN
      END

```

## CIBFTC DFLN

```

      SUBROUTINE DFLN(WW,ALP,U,BT,C,D,DP)
C     COMPLEX VARIABLE-METHOD FOR TOOTH DEFLECTION
      DIMENSION C(5),D(5)
      COMPLEX A(5),B(5)
      COMPLEX DPXY,DW,LW,MW,ZG,ZXM
      COMPLEX ZTW,ZTX,Z,CBT,ZZ,WX,DWX,ZA,W,DPHI,ZPHD,PHIZ,SHIZ,CDW,WNX,BDW(Z
1BDW(5),ZBPD(5),CEXP,CMPLX,CLOG,ZB,ZC
      COMMON/LA/ZZ,BDW
      DO 5 I=1,4
      A(I)=CMPLX(C(I),0.0)
      B(I)=CMPLX(D(I),0.0)
5     CONTINUE
      XMU=.1
      E=30E06
      G=E/(2.*(1.+XMU))
C     PRINT100
      LW=CMPLX(WW,0.0)
      ZTW=CMPLX(0.,ALP)
      ZTX=CMPLX(U,0.)
C     PRINT101,LW,ZTW,ZTX
101    FORMAT(5X,4F15.8)
C     PRINT107
107    FORMAT(5X,*DERIVATIVE AT B-I*)
      DO 10 I=1,4
      ZB=CMPLX(B(I),0.)
      CALL FUNDI(ZB,A,B,DW)
C     PRINT106,DW
106    FORMAT(10X,2F15.8)
10     BDW(I)=DW
      CBT=CMPLX(0.,BT)
      ZZ=-CEXP(CBT)/(6.2836,.)
      CALL SOLN(ZTW,ZBPD,A,B,ALP)
      ZA=ZTX-ZTW
      CALL FUNI(ZTX,A,B,WX)
      CALL FUNI(ZTX,A,B,DWX)
      CALL FUNI(ZTX,A,B,WNX)
C     PRINT105
105    FORMAT(5X,*TRANSFORM FUN VALUES*/)
C     PRINT104,ZA,WX,DWX,WNX
      PHIZ=-ZZ*CLOG(ZA)

```

## TAPERED GEARS

## DEFLECTION

```

      ZPHD=-ZZ/ZA
      DO 20 I=1,4
      CDW=CONJG(ZBPD(I))/CONJG(BDW(I))
      PHIZ=PHIZ+A(I)*CDW/(ZTX+B(I))
      ZPHD=ZPHD-A(I)*CDW/((ZTX+B(I))**2)
20    CONTINUE
      ZZ= CEXP(-CBT)/(6.2832,0.C)
      SHIZ=ZZ*CLOG(ZA)-WNX*ZPHD/DWX

      DO 30 I=1,4
      SHIZ=SHIZ-A(I)*ZBPD(I)/((B(I)-ZTX)*BDW(I))
30    CONTINUE
      XMU=3.-4.*XMU
      ZXM=CMPLX(XMU,0.0)
110   FORMAT(15X,*MATERIAL  CONSTS G *NU*/20X,ZE15.8)
      GR=.5/G
      ZG=CMPLX(GR,0.0)
      DPXY=(ZXM*PHIZ-WX*CONJG(ZPHD)/CONJG(DWX)-CONJG(SHIZ))*ZG
C     PRINT106
106   FORMAT(5X,*STRESS  FUN  VALLES*/)
C     PRINT104,PHIZ,ZPHD,SHIZ,DPXY
104   FORMAT(5X,8F15.8/)
      DPXY=DPXY*LW
      DPX=REAL(DPXY)
      DPY=AIMAG(DPXY)
      DP=CABS(DPXY)
C     ---INPUT-OUTPUT FORMATS
100   FORMAT(10X,*LOAD  AND ITS  POSITION*/)
102   FORMAT(10X,*DEFLECTIONS*,I2/)
103   FORMAT(5X,3E15.8)
      RETURN
      END
CIBFTC  FUN
      SUBROUTINE FUN(ZT,A,B,W)
      COMPLEX W
      COMPLEX A(5),B(5)
      COMPLEX ZZ,BDW(5)
      COMMON/LA/ZZ,BDW
      COMPLEX ZT
      W=ZT
      DO 10 I=1,4
      W=W-A(I)/(ZT+B(I))
10    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
CIBFTC  FUND
      SUBROUTINE FUND(ZT,A,B,DW)
      COMPLEX DW
      COMPLEX A(5),B(5)
      COMPLEX ZZ,BDW(5)
      COMMON/LA/ZZ,BDW
      COMPLEX ZT
      DW=(1.,.0)

```



## TAPERED GEARS

DEFLECTION 12

```

DO 10 I=1,4
DW=DW+A(I)/((ZT+B(I))**2)
10 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

## CIBFTC SOLN

```

SUBROUTINE SOLN(ZTW,ZBPD,AA,BB,ALP)
COMPLEX AA(5),BB(5)
DIMENSION A(5),B(5)
COMPLEX ZTW
COMPLEX BDW(5),ZX(5),ZBPD(5),ZC,ZZ,CMLPX
DIMENSION D(10,10),XA(10,10),BX(4,4),BY(4,4),CX(4),CY(4)
DIMENSION CZ(4,1),CW(4,1)
COMMON/LA/ZZ,BDW
DO 5 I=1,4
A(I)=REAL(AA(I))
B(I)=REAL(BB(I))
5 CONTINUE
DO 10 I=1,4
DO 10 J=1,4
D(I,J)=0.
IF(I.EQ.J) D(I,J)=1.
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 I=1,4
ZC=CMPLX(B(I),-ALP)
ZX(I)=-ZZ/ZC
CX(I)=REAL(ZX(I))
CY(I)=AIMAG(ZX(I))
CZ(I,1)=CX(I)
CW(I,1)=CY(I)
DO 20 J=1,4
WB=REAL(BDW(J))
XA(I,J)=A(J)/(B(I)+B(J))**2
BX(I,J)=XA(I,J)/WB+D(I,J)
BY(I,J)=XA(I,J)/WB-D(I,J)
20 CONTINUE
CALL MATINV(BX,4,CZ,1,DETERM)
CALL MATINV(BY,4,CW,1,DETERM)
DO 40 I=1,4
CX(I)=CZ(I,1)
CY(I)=CW(I,1)
ZBPD(I)=CMPLX(CX(I),-CY(I))
40 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

CFETCH MATINV CCS999

CDONE

CENTRY

TAPERED GEARS

DYNAMIC RESPONSE 11

C THE LISTING OF THE PROGRAMME FOR SOLVING  
 C THE SECOND ORDER DIFF EQN OF THE VIBRATIONAL MODEL  
 C -----

CIBFTC MAIN

C  
 C THE DYNAMIC LOADS ON GEARS  
 C  
 C THE PROGRAMME READS THE DATA FOR THE GEAR SET UNDER CONSIDERATION  
 C CALLS THE STIFF SUBROUTINE FOR CALCULATING THE MESS STIFFNESS  
 C AND ERROR IN ACTION AND THE STATIC DISPLACEMENT  
 C FROM THE STATIC DATA THE DIFF.EQN. IS SOLVED USING THE CLASSICAL  
 C RUNGE-KUTTA METHOD THE COEFF ARE CALCULATED BY CALLING ON  
 C THE SUBFUNCTION RUNGE. FORM THE DYNAMIC DISPLACEMENTS THE  
 C DYN. LOADS ARE CALCULATED BY USING THE MESS STIFNESS DTA AND THE  
 C ERROR IN ACTION. THE MAX LOAD ON EACH TOOTH-PAIR IS CALCULATED  
 C THE EQN. IS SOLVED FOR A RANGE OF SPEEDS  
 C INTEGER RUNGE  
 C DIMENSION XX(200),XY(200),XZ(250),XS(300),P1(300),P2(300),PT(300)  
 C ),RN(50)  
 C DIMENSION X(2),F(2)  
 C DIMENSION XK(250),XK1(250),XK2(250),E1(250),E2(250),QJ(250),Z(5)  
 C COMMON/LAYE,PHI,DP,G  
 C COMMON/LYY/UMG,UMX,UMC  
 C COMMON/XYL/QZ,QT  
 C  
 C STATIC DEPLECTION  
 C READDD,Z(1),Z(2),DP  
 C PRINTDD,Z(1),Z(2),DP  
 C PHI=.349  
 C PS=1000.  
 C ZH1=.1  
 C JJ=50  
 C NN=2\*JJ+1  
 C PER=0.0  
 C CALL STIFFIZ,XK,XK1,XK2,E1,E2,NN,XS,PS,PER)  
 C  
 C INITIALISE THE VALUES  
 C EPS=.00001  
 C KOI=1.5  
 C XOJ=0.  
 C R=Z(1)/(2.\*DP)  
 C PRANG=PHI  
 C XNCS=10.  
 C EQ=1000/E1  
 C CR=01/QZ  
 C UMC=SQRT(UMX/ART)  
 C RN(1)=0.  
 C JN=JJ+1  
 C PRINTBB

```

88  FORMAT(10X,*ENGAGEMENT DATA EQ MASS CRITICAL SPEED*/ )
    PRINT90,QT,QZ,CR,EQM,UMC
    DO 30 JK=2,10
    RN(JK)=RN(JK-1)+500.
    UMG=6.2832*RN(JK)/60.
    TMAX=60./(RN(JK)*Z(1))
    H=TMAX/FLOAT(JJ)
    PRINT89
89  FORMAT(10X,*THE INITIAL VALUES*/10X,15(1H-))
    PRINT90,XOI,XOJ,H,TMAX,UMG.
    ICOUNT=0
    EPS=.1E-5
5   T=0.
    J=1
    N=1
    X(1)=XOI
    X(2)=XOJ
    ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
    PRINT95,ICOUNT,X(1),X(2)
    CALL THE RUNGE KUTTA FUNCTION
11  CONTINUE
    K=RUNGE(2,X,F,T,H,N)
    IF(K.NE.1)GOTO 13
    F(1)=X(2)
    UMSG=KK(N)/EQM
    UMSQT=SQRT(UMSQ)
    F(2)=-UMSQ*X(1)-2.*UMSQT*ZHI*X(2)
    GOTO 11
12  CONTINUE
    XX(J)=T*UMG
    XY(J)=1.+X(1)
    XZ(J)=X(2)
    IF(J.GE.JN)GOTO 16
    J=J+1
    GOTO 11
16  CONTINUE
    X1=ABS((X(1)-XOI)/XOI)
    X2=ABS((X(2)-XOJ)/XOJ)
    IF(X1.LE.EPS.AND.X2.LE.EPS) GOTO 25
    XOI=(XOI+X(1))/2.
    XOJ=(XOJ+X(2))/2.
    GOTO 5
25  PRINT96
96  FORMAT(5X,*THE FINAL VALUES*/5X,*THETA*,10X,*DISPLACEMENT*,X,*
    VELOCITY*/ )
    DO 26 M=1,JN
    MM=2*M-1
    XY(M)=XY(M)*XS(MM)
    P1(M)=XK1(MM)*(XY(M)-E1(MM))
    P2(M)=XK2(MM)*(XY(M)-E2(MM))
    PT(M)=P1(M)+P2(M)
    PUNCH100,XX(M),XY(M)
    PRINT100,XX(M),XY(M),XZ(M),P1(M),P2(M),PT(M)

```



## TAPERED GEARS

## DYNAMIC RESPONSE 14

```

100  FORMAT(10X,6E15.8)
26   CONTINUE
      PMAX1=P1(1)
      MAX1=1
      DO 27 M=1,JN
      IF(P1(M).LE.PMAX1)GOTO 27
      PMAX1=P1(M)
      MAX1=M
27   CONTINUE
      PMAX2=P2(1)
      MAX2=1
      DO 28 M=1,JN
      IF(P2(M).LE.PMAX2)GOTO 28
      PMAX2=P2(M)
      MAX2=M
28   CONTINUE
      PRINT120,RN(JK),PMAX1,MAX1,PMAX2,MAX2
120  FORMAT(10X,*SPEED IN RPM=*,F15.8/10X,*MAX LOAD ON TOOTH--1=*,
1    F15.8/10X,*AT POSITION J=*,I4/10X,*MAX LOAD ON TOOTH --2 IN LB=*,
2    F15.8/10X,*AT POSION J=*,I4/10X,30(1H-))
30   CONTINUE
90   FORMAT(10X,9F7.2)
95   FORMAT(5X,12,2E15.8)
      STOP
      END

```

## SIBETC

```

100  SUBROUTINE RUNGE(N,Y,F,X,H,L)
200  THIS ROUTINE CALCULATES THE COEFF OF THE RUNGE KUTTA EQN.
300  HOWEVER THIS FUNCTION IS CALLED FROM THE MAIN PROGRAMME
400  DIMENSION PHI(50),SAVEY(50), Y(N),F(N)
500  DATA M/O/
600  I=M+1
700  GOTO(1,2,3,4,5),M
800  PASS--1
900  RUNGE=1
1000 RETURN
1100 PASS--2
1200 DO 22 J=1,N
1300 SAVEY(J)=Y(J)
1400 PHI(J)=F(J)
1500 Y(J)=SAVEY(J)+.5*H*F(J)
1600 X=X+H*H
1700 I=I+1
1800 PASS--1
1900 RETURN
2000 PASS--3
2100 DO 22 J=1,N
2200 PHI(J)=PHI(J)+7.*F(J)
2300 Y(J)=Y(J)+.5*H*F(J)
2400 X=X+H*H
2500 I=I+1
2600 PASS--4
2700 I=I+1

```

## TAPERED GEARS

DYNAMIC RESPONSE 15

```

44  PHI(J)=PHI(J)+2.0*F(J)
    Y(J)=SAVEY(J)+H*F(J)
    X=X+.5*H
    L=L+1
    RUNGE=1
    RETURN
C
5    PASS---5
55   DO 55 J=1,N
    Y(J)=SAVEY(J)+(PHI(J)+F(J))*H/6.0
    M=C.
    RUNGE=1
    RETURN
    END

```

## CIBFTC STIFF

```

SUBROUTINE STIFF(Z,XK,XK1,XK2,E1,E2,NN,X,PS,EP)
C THE ROUTINE READS THE STATIC DEFLECTION DATA- STIFFNESS -FFTTHETWOG
C TEETH IN CONTACT AS CALU
C TEETH IN CONTACT . AS CALCULATED BY THE DEFLECTION PROGRAMME
C THEN THE MESS-STIFFNESS, ERROR IN ACTION AND THE STATIC DEFLECTION
C ARE CALCULATED FOR THE INTERVAL OF ONE BASE PITCH THE STATIC
C LOAD DISTRIBUTION IS ALSO CALCULATED
C IN FINDING THE MESS-STIFFNESS FOR THE SET THE INCREASING IN CONTACT RATIO
C IS CALCULATED BY FINDING THE ADVANCE AND THE POSTPHONEMENT IN
C THE ENGAGEMENT AND THE DISENGAGEMENT POSITIONS THE IS ACCOMPLISHED BY C
C FINDING OF THE SUBROUTINE ADVN
C
DIMENSION XK(250),XK1(250),XK2(250),E1(250),E2(250),QJ(250),Z(5)
COMMON/XYE/QZ,QT
COMMON/LYY/UNG,UMX,UMC
COMMON/YL/TABLE(101,4)
COMMON/LZZ/BTL,BTU
COMMON/XL/BTT(101),XS(101)
COMMON/LA/C,PHI,DP,C
DIMENSION EROR(25),ADNG(25),X(300)
DIMENSION P1(250),P2(250),PT(250)
DO 2 I=1,101
READ110,BTT(I),XS(I)
FORMAT(10X,4E15.8)
CONTINUE
BTP=BTT(101)-BTT(1)
QZ=6.2832/Z(2)
BTP=BTP*6.2832/QZ
CT=BTP
BTU=BTP/2.
BTC=MZ-BTU
DO 1 J=1,250
PRINT 11,BTT(I),XS(I)
DO 1 I=1,101
BTT(I)=6.2832*BTP(I)/QZ
CALL DYABLE(1,TRUPL)
N=NN-1
HQ=6.2832/FLUAT(N)
GIL=6.2832*BTL/Z

```

```

COMMON/XYA/X(101),Y(101)
N=101
DO 15 I=1,10
X(I)=BTT(I)
Y(I)=XS(I)
      CHECK FOR ARGUMENT INCONSISTENCY
IF(M.LT.N)GOTO 2
TRUBL=1.
RETURN
      CALCULATE FIRST ORDER DIFF
NM1=N-1
DO 3 I=1,NM1
TABLE(I,1)=(Y(I+1)-Y(I))/(X(I+1)-X(I))
IF(M.LE.1)GOTO 6
      CALCULATE HIGHER-ORDER DIFF
DO 5 J=2,M
DO 5 I=J,NM1
ISUB=I+1-J
TABLE(I,J)=(TABLE(I,J-1)-TABLE(I-1,J-1))/(X(I+1)-X(ISUB))
TRUBL=0.0
RETURN
END

```

# CIBFTC FNEW

```

FUNCTION FNEW(M, IDEG, XARG, TRUBL)
COMMON /YL/TABLE(101,4)
COMMON/XL/BTT(101),XS(101)
COMMON/XYA/X(101),Y(101)
N=101
IF(IDEG.LE.M) GOTO 2
FNEW=0.0
TRUBL=1.
FNEW=0.0
RETURN
      SEARCH X-VECTOR FOR ELEMENT.GE.XARG
DO 4 I=1,N
IF(I.EQ.N.OR.XARG.LE.X(I)) GOTO 5
MAX=I+IDEG/2
IF(MAX.GT.N) MAX=N
IF(MAX.LE.IDEG) MAX=IDEG+1
      COMPUTE INTERPOLANT--ALUB
YEST=TABLE(MAX-1,1/DEG)
IF(IDEG.LE.1) GOTO 13
IDEGM=IDEG-1
DO 12 I=1,IDEGM
ISUB=MAX-I
ISUB=IDEG-I
YEST=YEST*(XARG-Y(ISUB1))+TABLE(ISUB-1,ISUB)
ISUB=MAX-IDEG
TRUBL=0.0

```

TAPERED GEARS

DYNAMIC RESPONSE

```

      Y1=Y1+(A/G-1)*SUB1)+Y1*SUB1)
      RETURN
      END
      CIBFTC ADVN
      SUBROUTINE ADVN(Z,ZP,SNR,TH,AG)

```

```

C-----
C      TH ADVANCE IN THE CONTACT ZOLL
C      THE ROUTINE FINDS THE ADVANCE IN ENGAGEMENT POSITION WHENEVER
C      THERE IS POSITIVE ERROR BET. YIN IN COMING PAIR OF TEETH
C      BY SUCCESSIVE ITERATION PROC SS
C      DUE TO THE DEFLECTION
C-----

```

```

      COMMON/LA/E,PHI,M,G
      REAL MU,MG
      XM=1.0/DP
      PHI=20.*3.1437
      MG=ZG/ZP
      VMG=1./MG
      CD=(ZG+ZP)*XM/2
      RG=(CD*MG)/(1.+MG)
      RP=CD/(1.+MG)
      RGO=RG+XM
      RPO=RP+XM
      RGE=RG*COS(PHI)
      RPB=RP*COS(PHI)
      BEA=ARCSIN(RG*SIN(1.5715+PHI)/RGO)
      ALPA=1.5715-PHI+BEA
      CE=SQRT(RGO**2+RPO**2-2.0*RGE*CD*COS(ALPA))
      BETA=ARCSIN(RGO*SIN(ALPA)/CE)
      THETA=0.
      ETA=ALPA+ERR/RG*THETA
      DC=SQRT(CD**2+RP**2-2.0*CD*RP*COS(-ETA))
      XLM1=ARCCOS(RPB/DC)
      XLM2=ARCCOS(RPB/DC)
      XINLM1=TAN(XLM1)*XLM1
      XINLM2=TAN(XLM2)*XLM2
      DELT=XINLM1-XINLM2
      MU=ARCSIN(RGO*SIN(BEA)/DC)
      THETA=THETA+(MU-BETA)*VMG
      IF(ABS(THETA-THETA0).LT.0.000001) GO TO 5
      THETA=THETA0
      GO TO 20

```

20

```

      RETURN
      END
      CIBFTC FNT
      FUNCTION FNT(X,ARG)
      DIMENSION X(10),Y(10)
      DO 4 I=1,N
      IF(1.50.N.G.RX*ARG...X(I)) GO TO 5
      IF(I.EQ.1) IF
      FNT=(X*ARG-X(I)-Y(I-1)-Y(I))/(X(I-1)-(I)+Y(I))

```